

Britain invites US to invest in atom plants

£40bn power contracts to follow privatization

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Government today launches an attempt to persuade American contractors and suppliers, especially builders of nuclear power plants, to invest in the British electricity industry.

Mr Michael Spicer, Mr Cecil Parkinson's deputy at the Department of Energy, will tell a conference in Miami that there is £40 billion worth of generating and transmission plant to be supplied to Britain's soon-to-be-privatized electricity industry up to the end of the century.

He will say: "The Government will look with great interest to see whether new

electricity producers will enter the field. It may well be for instance that there are generating companies in the US who will wish to invest in power stations in Britain. They will be welcome to do so."

He will promise them a regulatory regime which is less restrictive than in their own country and which "encourages newcomers".

Mr Spicer will emphasize at

Foreign investment in the United States is under pressure from a Trade Bill which contains controversial provisions demanding much greater disclosure on foreign holdings in US businesses and property.

the electricity industry conference that the Government intends to reserve a section of the privatized industry specifically for the nuclear industry and the Government believes that American firms will jump at the chance of involvement in Britain.

After environmental scares and public pressure since the accident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, no new order for nuclear plant has been placed in the US for more than five years.

Mr Spicer will tell his American audience: "We have left it open for the area distribution companies to place their orders for nuclear or renewable electricity supplies wherever they wish. In this way we have opened the door for investment in nuclear power."

Mr Spicer says that the Government is not "starry-eyed" about the difficulties of investing in new nuclear plant but he adds specifically that the American company, Duke Power, which he visited last September, "is an example of how successful private investment in nuclear power can be and there are several others in the US".

He emphasizes that there is a vital strategic need for non-fossil fuels to be a contributor to Britain's energy plans and adds: "For the foreseeable future that will be largely made by nuclear power."

Ministers believe that the £40 billion building programme for which they are seeking huge inward investment in Britain will be worth up to 70,000 jobs over the years to come.

They are looking for American investors to take a sizeable proportion of stock when the £37 billion British electricity industry is privatized.

Mr Spicer, coincidentally, was Minister for Aviation when British Airways was privatized. There was then a ceiling of about 20 per cent placed on foreign investment so that the status of the airline as a British national carrier was preserved for air licensing purposes.

There need not be such a low ceiling over the privatization of an electricity industry

whose assets will remain fixed in Britain and American investors are expected to take up more than the 12 to 15 per cent stake they took in British Airways.

If there is to be a limit and what any such limit should be on US participation has not yet been determined.

Mr Spicer will tell the Americans: "An industry with 20 times the asset base of British Airways is likely to cause some interest in US financial circles."

The Government's additional aim in inviting in foreign capital and American generating companies is to stimulate the British industry into greater competitiveness, not just in an attempt to bring down prices to the British consumer but in an effort to turn Britain into a net exporter of electricity.

At present Britain imports about 4.5 per cent of its power needs from France.

Ministers have their eye on the 1992 creation of the single European market. First they want to be in a position to fend off competition from the Continent in power supply when that comes. But they are also hoping to turn around the present situation and make Britain a net exporter.

The West German coal industry, for example, is subsidized by about £1 billion a year while ministers hope to see British Coal break even next year and stand on its own feet in the years to come.

In his first policy speech to an expert audience since the terms of privatization were announced, Mr Spicer also hints at the regulatory system to be imposed on the electricity industry and confirms the timing of the Government plans.

He will tell the Americans that their regulatory systems



Mr Spicer: Check on prices, not profits

are too bureaucratic, being based on the regulation of profits, which involves interference at many levels.

Details of the British regulatory system are yet to be worked out.

Several thousand gallons of slightly radioactive water leaked into the Hudson from a nuclear power station north of New York last week, but officials said there was no health risk. The water seeped out of a storage tank at the Indian Point No 2 reactor.

KGB foils protests

Moscow — Heavy concentrations of Soviet military police and the KGB were used to prevent further large-scale street demonstrations over the weekend by Armenian nationalists in Yerevan and Moscow (Christopher Walker writes).

Armed soldiers patrolled Yerevan where many ring-leaders of the recent mass demonstrations demanding

the return of the Azerbaijani region of Nagorno-Karabakh were arrested.

A protest, planned for yesterday morning, at the Armenian cemetery car park in Moscow was cancelled when KGB drivers moved scores of heavy lorries into the area.

Strong-arm tactics, page 17

By Political Staff

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence, is to come under renewed pressure to guarantee black recruits a fair chance of joining famous British regiments like the Royal Marines, the Life Guards or the Queen's Dragoon Guards.

The Commons Defence Select Committee is to urge him to switch policy and allow the monitoring of recruits to the Army, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force by cap badge or regiment.

The recommendation of the select committee, which has a Conservative chairman, Mr Michael Mates, and an in-built Conservative majority, is expected to be made in its report to be published shortly.

The Prince of Wales has been campaigning for ethnic minorities to be introduced into the traditional regiments since he noticed how absent they were from ceremonial occasions.

However, Mr Younger has repeatedly clashed with the select committee, denying that there is any colour bar in the armed services. Last April, under pressure from MPs, he introduced monitoring of new recruits by ethnic origin, but only took figures for the three services are to be produced.

The select committee is saying that this is not enough. Global figures can too easily disguise what is taking place inside particular regiments, and has decided that the figures should be known, explanations given, where

Jackson's sweeping victory

Decisive support by black voters

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson scored another stunning victory in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination with an overwhelming triumph in Michigan.

Black turnout was heavy and the white vote was sluggish, a combination that gave him a lead far more decisive than any of the opinion polls had anticipated. The state is 12 per cent black and it appears that Mr Jackson received a relatively small proportion of the white vote.

Overall, Mr Jackson seems to have captured about 10 per cent of the white vote in states that have held primaries and caucuses. Part of his success lies in an unprecedented drive to get out the black vote.

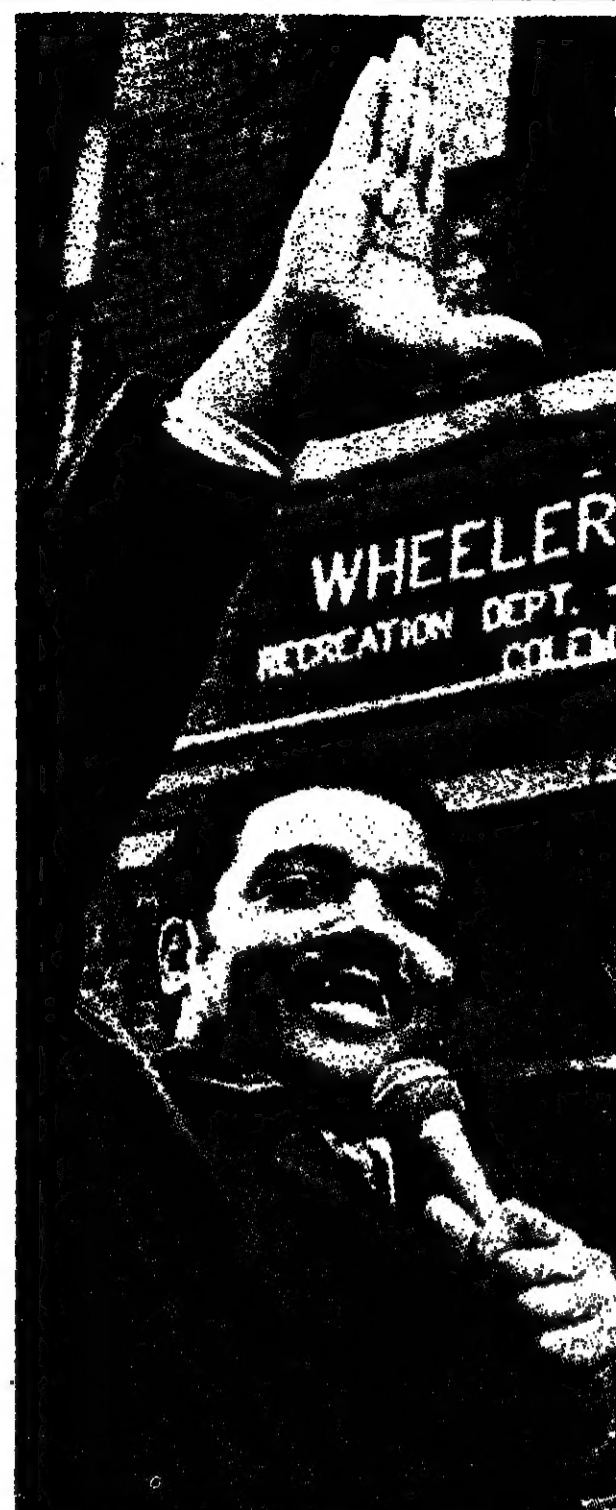
Mr Michael Dukakis, Governor of Massachusetts, came second. A decisive victory would have given him an opportunity to describe himself as the front-runner, but it is clear that the fight for the nomination will go all the way to the national convention.

Mr Richard Gephardt, a member of the House of Representatives from Missouri, came a poor third and is considering pulling out of the contest.

Michigan was tailor-made for his attempt to appeal to blue-collar workers, but his semi-protectionist message did not catch fire, despite the damage that imports have inflicted on the Detroit car industry.

The next important contest is tomorrow in Connecticut, a state where Mr Dukakis ought to do well. He and Mr Jackson are virtually neck-and-neck.

Dukakis damaged, page 7



Mr Jackson gets some last-minute support for his campaign in Detroit's suburbs from television personality Kim Fields.

Deal close on extradition of IRA suspects

By John Cooney

The British and Irish governments are expected to settle their differences within the next few days on procedures for extraditing IRA suspects from Dublin.

Civil servants from the offices of Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Attorney General, and Mr John Murray, his Irish counterpart, began talks to resolve the dispute before the recent spate of funeral killings and they have been given new impetus by the belief that some of those implicated in the murder nine days ago of the two Royal Signals corporals in west Belfast have fled south.

Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Republic's foreign minister, yesterday confidently forecast a solution in the wake of assurances he received from Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, at their meeting last Friday.

It is understood that Britain has agreed that Sir Patrick will observe the Irish stipulations which he has previously refused to operate.

Mrs Thatcher then sharply rebuked the Irish Government, saying that the moves would make it harder rather than easier to bring IRA terrorists to justice and that they made Britain the least-favoured nation in Europe in seeking extraditions from Dublin. She called the Irish stipulations "a step backwards".

But Mrs Thatcher has apparently been persuaded by Mr King, with the aid of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, that wider security considerations apply and that the Irish requirements should be met.

The disputed section of the Irish Act involves Sir Patrick supplying a certificate upholding the validity of extradition warrant requests and provid-

ing documents outlining the basic case against the suspect. He has been sending extradition requests back only by a note that the prosecution had satisfied itself of the prima facie evidence. The Irish authorities have rejected this as insufficient.

Speaking on Irish radio yesterday, Mr Lenihan said that Sir Patrick would have to disclose that there was a case warranting an extradition and that he would also enclose a summary of evidence against the person being sought for trial.

The bulk of Mr Lenihan's interview dealt with the out-

'Suspects flee south' — 2

come of Friday's meeting of London.

Among the positive achievements was the broadening of the agenda away from merely security issues to improvements in the social and economic conditions of the Catholic minority in west Belfast.

Mr Lenihan said that the Irish Government would make suggestions on ending job discrimination against Catholics before the publication by the British government in June of a fair employment code.

He also welcomed the British Government's decision to consider reform of the court system in Northern Ireland.

The appointment of three judges to the non-jury anti-terrorist Diplock courts to replace the existing one-judge system would be considered again.

Mr James Molyneux, the Official Unionist leader, proposed on Saturday that talks could be held with the Irish government outside the framework of the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Miners in rush to beat redundancy deadline

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Seven thousand miners have left the industry in the past two weeks in a rush to beat a deadline set by British Coal which gave them an extra £5,000 in redundancy payments.

The much-publicized enhanced redundancy payment scheme ran out on Friday, the last day of British Coal's financial year.

A total of 20,000 people, including 16,000 miners, left the industry in the past 12 months in which the scheme was operating. Of these, 18,300 took the extra redundancy. The rest left for other reasons, such as retirement.

The current pit closure programme, in which five mines closed during March, also ended on Friday.

During the past 12 months, 16 mines have closed, leaving 96 in operation employing

about 90,000 miners, a little more than half the number at the start of the 1984-85 miners' strike.

British Coal said: "This is the biggest restructuring of any British industry in modern times. Productivity has risen 60 per cent in three years and costs have been reduced by 22 per cent."

"Unfortunately, we have had to reduce prices by 15 per cent to compete with fierce market conditions", a spokesman said.

Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of British Coal, is determined that the industry will break even in the financial year which begins today after a long period of big losses. He has said that provided industrial relations remained stable, there would be no more dramatic pit closures.

From today, miners wishing

to take redundancy will receive payments of £700 for each year of complete service from the age of 30, £450 a year for service between the ages of 20 and 29, and £250 between the ages of 16 and 20.

The maximum payment available to miners aged 60, with a lifetime in the industry, will be reduced to £30,000.

Mr Ted Scott, NUM branch secretary at the Stillingfleet, Selby, colliery, North Yorkshire, who was dismissed last July after allegations that he had organized 51 wildcat strikes at a cost to the industry of £14 million, was amongst those who took advantage of the extra redundancy scheme.

Mr Scott, aged 50, was reinstated at another pit after he denied the charges and was awarded a four-figure sum on the eve of an industrial tribunal hearing.

Vanunu jailed for 18 years

From Our Correspondent, Jerusalem

Mordechai Vanunu, the former Israeli nuclear technician found guilty last week of selling his country's atomic secrets to *The Sunday Times*, was sentenced here yesterday to 18 years' jail.

Vanunu was convicted on all three charges brought against him, two of collecting and disseminating information with intent to harm the security of the state, and one of treason. The first two charges carry a maximum life sentence, which in Israel means 20 years in jail, and the third carries a death sentence. Vanunu could be paroled after serving 12 years.

The judges rejected the

defence's claim that Mr Vanunu had acted out of ideological motives, pointing out that some of the worst crimes in history had sought similar justification.

They said they would have had no hesitation in handing down the full 20-year sentence requested by the state but for two significant mitigating factors which led them to opt for a lighter sentence. First, Mr Vanunu had co-operated fully with his investigators. Second, he had been held and would probably continue to be held for some time to come, in solitary confinement.

The defendant's brother, Mr Asher Vanunu, said his

family was preparing an international campaign to have the convictions annulled. Vanunu's lawyer, Mr Avigdor Feldman, submitted a petition signed by 20 scientists, including 12 Nobel Prize winners, at a hearing before the sentencing. He said after last Thursday's verdict that he would appeal against the conviction in the Supreme Court.

Vanunu was spirited to Israel from Rome in October, 1986, shortly after *The Sunday Times* published his revelations about the nuclear programme being carried out at the Dimona facility in southern Israel, where he had worked as a technician for several years.

Top regiments urged to guarantee black recruits

By Political Staff

The Prince of Wales has been campaigning for ethnic minorities to be introduced into the traditional regiments since he noticed how absent they were from ceremonial occasions.

However, Mr Younger has repeatedly clashed with the select committee, denying that there is any colour bar in the armed services. Last April, under pressure from MPs, he introduced monitoring of new recruits by ethnic origin, but only took figures for the three services are to be produced.

The select committee is saying that this is not enough. Global figures can too easily disguise what is taking place inside particular regiments, and has decided that the figures should be known, explanations given, where

these are needed, and the public reassured.

The select committee is including the RAF and Royal Navy in this more detailed monitoring. It wants to be satisfied that blacks are able to become submariners if that is what they want.

The suspicion that some elite regiments do exercise their own colour bar persists among MPs, supported by the evidence of what happened when records on the basis of cap badges were kept in the 1960s.

Mr Younger, aware of the unease, revised his guidance to recruiting stations last year and asked officers to guard against "the more subtle and unconscious varieties of discrimination".

The issue is topical as the Commission for Racial Equality has announced it is fighting the first case of alleged discrimination against a black soldier, Private Stephen Anderson of the Devon & Dorset Regiment, under the Race Relations Act but also under military law.

Last night, Miss Margaret Michie, a spokesman for the commission, said: "If what you say about the select committee wanting to monitor by cap badge is correct, it will go some way to giving a complete picture of black recruiting within the armed forces. Obviously the select committee action is welcome."

"We want to go further and to look at the promotion prospects and ensure that there are equal opportunities there."

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CBI report predicts output rise

By David Young
A sharp increase in investment and two years of strong growth in manufacturing output have been predicted by the Confederation of British Industry after its detailed review of the Budget.

The CBI also publishes its monthly economic forecast today, which shows strong order books despite the rise of sterling. It expects a rapid growth in output in the next four months.

The optimistic prospects indicate that the momentum of economic recovery is being maintained, the CBI adds.

Strong growth, page 25

IN PART 2 African threat to Olympics

African countries determined to stop a World XV rugby tour, to South Africa are threatening not to attend the Seoul Olympics. Page 42

Sterling policy

The Chancellor and the Governor of the Bank of England could face tough questioning from MPs this week over exchange rate policy. Page 25

Reading's Cup

Reading beat Luton Town 4-1 in the final of the Simod Cup at Wembley. Page 42

INDEX

Home News	2-6
Overseas	7, 8, 12, 13
Business	25-32
Science	38-42
Appointments	33-36
Arts	29
Births, marriages, deaths	19
City Diary	18
Court	18
Culture de la Crème	35-38
Crosswords	15-24
Diary	16
Educational	33-34
Entertainment	12
Features	15, 16-21
Information	22
Law Report	37
Leading articles	17
Letters	17
Nature Notes	18
Obituary	22
Premium Bonds	23
Religion	18
School Report	16
Science Report	41
Snow reports	23
TV & Radio	23
Weather	24

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Benn proposes an annual challenge

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

Mr Tony Benn is threatening to throw the Labour Party into a state of permanent internal warfare in his determination to bring back a commitment to true socialist policies.

He has made plain to his supporters that he sees the six-month contest as only the first stage in an ideological struggle which he intends to continue after the result of the ballot is announced at Blackpool in October.

Even if he does not stand again himself, he expects an annual challenge to be mounted to Mr Neil Kinnock. He

insisted: "It does not end with the electoral college in October."

While Mr Kinnock's supporters scoffed at Mr Benn's threat of repeated challenges to the leadership, they recognised an annual contest would be damaging as it will divert attention from opposing government policies and from their Labour Listens exercise.

Labour's blinker — 16

But they also were optimistic. Continued on page 24, col 6

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Search for killers after two girls die

Police are hunting the killers of two young girls who were murdered at the weekend. Carol Baldwin, aged 13, was found stabbed on a football pitch in Northampton, her cassette recorder still playing by her side.

Police believe that Carol, of South Holme Court, Thorplands, Northampton, may not have heard her killer approach because she was listening to her player.

Four youths found her body. She had been stabbed as she walked across playing fields on Saturday night.

Amanda Hopkinson (right), aged 17, was found fatally injured in Wilmington, near Darford, Kent, in an area often used by courting couples.

She was last seen alive at 8.30pm on Saturday when she left her home in Summerhouse Drive, Bexley, Kent. Detectives are anxious to trace her last movements.



Axe attack at service

Two men and a woman were seriously injured yesterday when a man armed with an axe and a knife attacked worshippers at a service held in a centre for pre-school playgroups.

The man burst into the centre in Gloucester Road, Reading, Berkshire, forcing about 20 people at the service to scatter as he began the attack. He then fled and soon after a house nearby was set on fire.

Mr Golborne Vaughan, one of those at the service, said: "We all dived under chairs and tried to hide. There was blood everywhere."

Last night a man was last helping police with inquiries.

Icons 'still in Greece'

Scotland Yard detectives investigating the disappearance of more than fifty icons stolen from Greek churches believe the paintings are still hidden in Greece and are working with the FBI to trace them.

The icons, said to be worth at least £2 million, were stolen from churches on the island of Kefallonia.

Detectives from the Yard's serious crimes branch were called in by the Greek ambassador after four of the paintings turned up at Sotheby's. Police searched the home of a woman who had recently arrived from Greece via the United States and found film showing other missing icons.

Yard officers put her on an aircraft to New York where she was met by FBI agents.

Dover hold-ups end

Dover ferry traffic was almost back to normal last night — in spite of the continuing strike of 2,300 P&O European Ferries crew members — after the return to service of a refitted Sealink vessel.

The return to duty of Sealink's ferry St Christopher doubled capacity yesterday and there were eight sailings to Calais and eight to Ostend, reducing the amount of waiting traffic dramatically. A special sailing was organized in the early hours to clear the backlog of freight traffic, cutting the number of lorries waiting to 300.

'Original Labour' test

Seven former Labour Party councillors have rebelled against former colleagues on a Labour-controlled district council and have formed a rival party.

The group will fight all 38 borough council seats at Barrow, Cumbria, in the May local government elections under the name of The Original Labour Party.

Members of the group, including three former mayors, failed to gain nomination from the party at the last local elections. They have since campaigned against the left-wing policies of the local party and high spending by the council.

Lawyers fear lower standard in face of set fees

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The stricter controls governing legal aid fees for lawyers operating in the crown court could lead to a lower standard of work from some practitioners of criminal law after the new scheme comes into force this week.

The London Criminal Courts' Solicitors' Association is concerned that solicitors will not think it worth their while to attend court in many cases but will send junior clerks and leave the handling of bail applications to inexperienced members of the Bar.

Under the new scheme, which the Government plans to extend, solicitors will be paid a fixed or standard fee rather than according to time it takes to deal with a case.

Standard fees are being introduced to increase administrative control over the soaring legal aid bill and to bring about greater consistency.

Trial deadlines which impose a statutory time limit on the period for which a defendant can be kept in custody awaiting trial are to be widely extended in England and Wales on Friday.

The Home Office believes the deadlines, which have been tested on a pilot basis in Avon, Kent, Somerset and the West Midlands, have worked well, with the custody limit only being exceeded in about 5 per cent of cases.

The Lord Chancellor said recently that it might be appropriate to extend standard fees to cases involving personal injury and domestic violence.

Mr Anthony Edwards, secretary of the solicitors' association, said that the system of fixed fees was being introduced in spite of opposition by his members and the Law Society for more than six years.

He said that, considering the economic pressures under which legal aid solicitors now operate,

They are now to be extended to Cornwall, Cheshire, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Greater Manchester, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, and the West Midlands.

It is planned to take in the rest of England and Wales by 1990 and when in force the limits could reduce the remand population by between 300 and 600 prisoners.

If the deadlines are not met, then

there was a great danger that some of them would be tempted not to do the work properly and that "professional standards" would fall.

Some solicitors would not bother to acknowledge letters or return telephone calls if they were paid the same rate irrespective of the service provided.

"The new standard fee for court attendance, for example, is only marginally higher than the old clerk's rate of £15.50. A junior solicitor used to be paid £24; the

the court has power to extend them if it is satisfied the prosecution has acted with all due expedition.

If it is not, the accused must be released on bail. So far, however, the Home Office is not aware of any cases where extensions have been refused.

The limits were brought in because of mounting concern about the length of time defendants were being kept in custody awaiting trial.

The new standard fee is £16.75, so the solicitor will lose £7.25 for each hour he attends at court. The message is that no solicitor is going to attend counsel on legal aid; they will send a junior clerk.

Another concern is over bail applications for which, according to Mr Edwards, the new payment is so low that the incentive for experienced solicitors to do the work will almost disappear.

Solicitors might be able to man-

age crown court bail applications where the magistrates' court and the crown court were in the same building complex, as they were in some parts of the country. However, in London, where they were often miles apart, that was impossible.

"The only way one could do bail applications is to forego the work in the magistrates' court and I am not going to do that for £21 an hour plus travelling fee."

The Government believes that much legal aid work is of a standard that can be paid at a fixed rate without the need to conduct extensive tests on whether the rate is the right one for the job.

Standard fees for some work done by junior barristers in the crown court were introduced in October 1986 but, from Friday, they will also be applied to solicitors. The new system is easier for courts to process and administer, and releases court staff to spend more time on determining more complex bills.

Engineers' leader sets deadline for Ford plant unions

By Roland Rad

The engineering union will give up its attempt to persuade Ford of America to relocate an electronics factory in Dundee if representatives of Ford unions do not give an unequivocal guarantee by Wednesday that the plant would not be disrupted.

Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who signed the single-union agreement with Ford, said yesterday that the company had told him that it would reconsider its decision not to build in Dundee only if it had a firm guarantee from the unions involved that there would be no attempt to disrupt production.

Mr Laird, who broke his silence over the ill-fated Detroit meeting, said the company first raised hopes that it might go ahead with the Dundee plant when Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, wrote to Mr Frank Macher, general manager of Ford's Electrical and Electronics Division.

Mr Willis had pledged that "the single-union agreement stands in its entirety, without qualification, and now with the full endorsement of the TUC".

Mr Laird said: "In between sending that letter and arriving in Detroit on Thursday, Ron Todd had issued statements which seriously undermined our position."

Mr Todd, general secretary

Six thousand manual workers from Land-Rover return to work today at the end of a pay strike which failed to increase an offer they rejected five weeks ago. The strike cost the company £75 million in lost production. The result of a secret ballot showed 4,332 in favour of returning and 1,158 against. The vote was called after an inconclusive show of hands at a mass meeting last Wednesday.

of the Transport and General Workers' Union, made it clear he would not agree "to jobs at any price".

Mr Laird disclosed that Mr Macher had bluntly told the TUC delegation in Detroit that the general council's 23-15 vote in favour of the deal was "meaningless" while Mr Todd's support was not forthcoming.

Mr Macher is reported to have asked: "What authority has the general council got if not all the unions will give their backing to the agreement?"

Mr Laird also disclosed that after two hours of formal talks with Mr Macher he had a further meeting with Mr Bill Gromer, the number two in Ford's Electrical and Electronics Division. Mr Gromer left Mr Laird in no doubt that a TUC guarantee was incomplete without the support of the TGWU.

Mr Willis, after flying back

to London with Mr Laird and Mr Bill Jordan, AEU president, had a series of meetings with Mr Todd and the leaders of the Manufacturing, Science and Finance union, which represents many of Ford's white-collar workers.

Although neither union would give Mr Willis the support he was looking for, both agreed to allow him to address representatives of the Ford workers on the national joint negotiating committee.

It was that committee which last October threatened to "black" components coming out of the planned electronics factory.

Mr Willis believes that if the meeting, scheduled for Wednesday, guarantees not to stop operations in Dundee, Mr Todd and Mr Clive Jenkins and Mr Ken Gill, the joint general secretary of the MSF, would not be in a position to continue their opposition to the agreement.

A spokesman for the TUC yesterday said: "If these people give the assurances that there will be no blocking or disruption of the proposed Dundee plant we will have gone a long way to give Mr Macher the additional information he wanted which would guarantee the conditions to make the Ford plant competitive".

Mr Laird will today meet Mr Jimmy Airlie, the Scottish executive officer who jointly signed the deal last October.

Suspects 'flee to south'



One of the photographs the RUC is studying of the attack which led to the soldiers' deaths.

By John Cooney

Several known IRA members and sympathizers wanted for questioning in connection with the murders of two soldiers in west Belfast are believed to have fled to the Irish Republic.

Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Republic's foreign minister, said in talks with Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, in London on Friday that there was no evidence so far that the fugitives had crossed the border.

However, he assured Mr King that the Irish police would be on special alert for the suspects, whose names have been passed on to the Royal Ulster Constabulary by the Garda headquarters, Dublin.

Meanwhile, the RUC are

still studying photographs of suspects. The Sunday Times yesterday as "Cleeky" Clarke, who was jailed after being convicted as an IRA member, and John McAvoy, another convicted IRA member.

Henry Maguire, aged 28, and Alexander Murphy, aged 30, both unemployed, of Andersonstown, were remanded in custody until April 22 by Belfast magistrates on Saturday charged with the murders of Corporal Derek Wood and Corporal David Hovew.

Three more suspects were arrested on Saturday morning. One, Thomas Hawkins, aged 35, was remanded in custody for two weeks yesterday charged with withholding information from the police

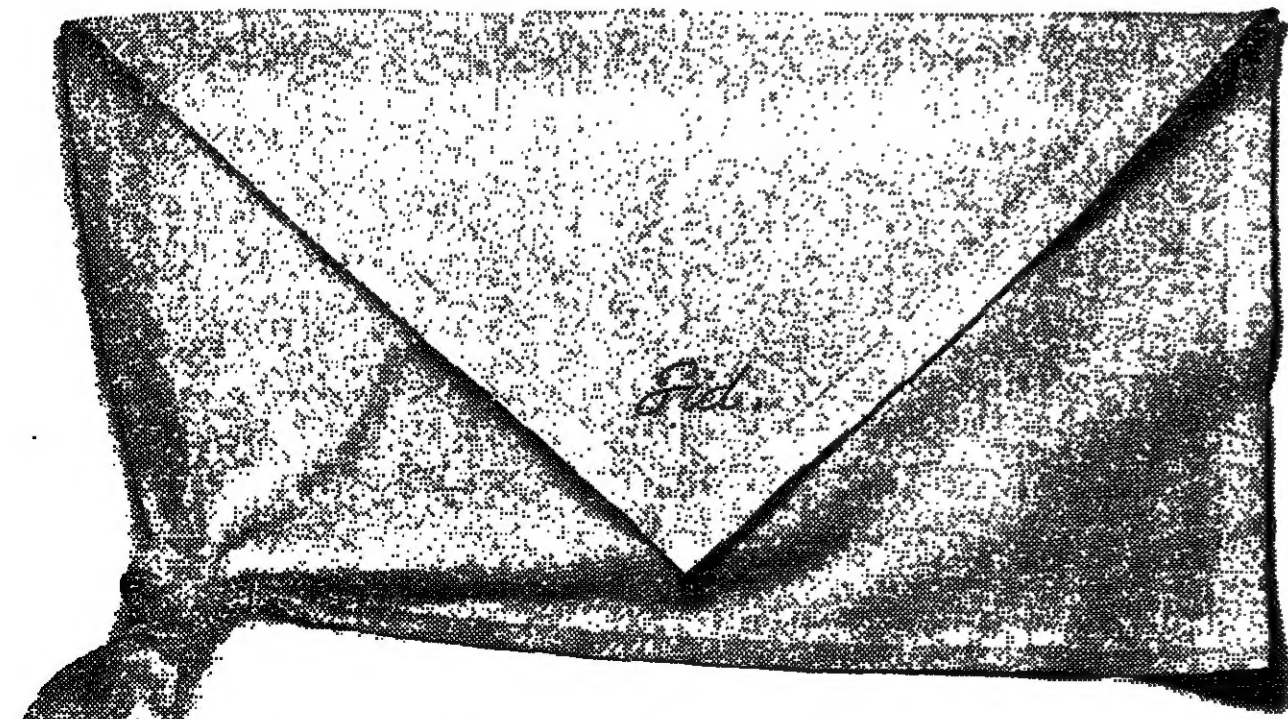
and with allowing his shop in west Belfast to be used by IRA members.

Journalists covering Northern Ireland protest terrorists in return for news stories, Mr Norman Tebbit, the former Conservative Party Chairman, said on BBC Radio 4 yesterday (Richard Evans writes).

His remarks came after Downing Street denied reports that the Government is considering following the Irish Republic and legislating to ban media interviews or contact with terrorist groups.

A Whitehall spokesman said: "There is nothing being done by the Government to introduce legislation to restrict or stop the media covering terrorist organizations. No changes to the law are planned."

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Rating anomaly over horses

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Ministers in the environment and agriculture departments are feeling their way towards a change in the rating law on land used for breeding, grazing and riding horses.

In particular, moves are afoot to tackle the problems of the breeding industry which employs at least 13,000 people and which has recently been affected by a House of Lords legal decision in the Wiltshire Stud case. That ruled that land used for breeding establishments should bear rates, instead of remaining de-rated like agricultural land.

Agriculture ministers have

been pressing farmers to take land out of agricultural use and with 3,300,000 people regularly riding in Britain, equestrian sports is one of the alternative land uses being encouraged. Ministers have found, however, that the law on the rating of land used for that and similar purposes is imprecise.

Last week Mr Michael Howard, the Local Government Minister, was pressed by a deputation from horse and pony breeding interests and by Sir Charles Morrison, MP, the chairman of the House of Commons Racing and Blood-

stock Industries Committee, to reinstate the position on rating which had applied since the 1930s.

The principle at present applied is that farmers are not allowed de-rating on any activities competing with others whose land is not de-rated and the horse is no longer officially considered an "agricultural animal".

The Government is considering whether farms should pay rates on land used for breeding, raising and riding horses or whether others with land used for such activities should be de-rated.

Reform Whitehall call

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

More Civil Servants will be appointed on the basis of their political allegiance, the right-wing Adam Smith Institute says today in a booklet that also recommends the abolition or restructuring of most of the big departments of state.

The institute, which has claimed influence on Conservative government thinking, accuses Civil Servants of protecting their empires and obstructing radical policy.

"The Government's failure to reform Whitehall has been a major factor in its inability to reduce the burden of public

spending on the taxpayer", the booklet, written by Mr Michael Simmonds, says.

It recommends reforms that include abolition of the Departments of Employment, Energy, and Transport and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with their functions being absorbed predominantly by a new Department of Enterprise.

It puts forward a case for a new department of local services, which would take on board many functions performed by local authorities, which the Adam Smith In-

stitute does not see as having much of a future, and also proposes renaming the Foreign and Commonwealth Office "as a reflection of Britain's commitment to its changed world position".

The institute says that ministers need better advice than the Civil Service is able to supply.

A Change of Government, Michael Simmonds (Adam Smith Institute, Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ £9).

Whitehall Brief, page 6

Cash for planning permission urged

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Local authorities should be able to charge developers over the granting of planning permission and use the money to improve the local environment and hold down costs, according to a paper published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.

Mr Graham Mather, general director of the institute and author of the report, said his proposals would ease pressures on local authorities in the South-east to block business and housing development and allow communities to share the profit on new projects with developers.

He said planning authorities are already "selling" planning permission by requiring developers to produce planning gains worth millions of pounds before big developments can proceed.

Formalizing the system could provide an incentive for authorities to grant permission for development on blighted land and give the community money which would compensate for any apparent detriment caused by the development.

Pricing for Planning (Institute for Economic Affairs, 2 Lord North Street, London SW1P 3LB; free).

Lawson challenge 'rubbish'

Mr Norman Tebbit yesterday dismissed reports that he was seeking to back Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a leadership challenger to Mrs Thatcher as rubbish.

The former Conservative Party chairman said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher was the best leader the Tory Party had and would continue to be for a long time ahead.

He hoped that she would lead the Conservatives not only into the next election, but into the one after.

Speaking on BBC Radio's World at One, Mr Tebbit said that while Mr Lawson's standing had gone up enormously among Conservative MPs in a way that no-one would have dreamed of three years ago, it was rubbish to say that he had the support of backbenchers as a challenger to Mrs Thatcher.

Downing Street yesterday dismissed the reports of a Tebbit-Lawson plot to bring down the Prime Minister, published in the Mail on Sunday, as fiction.

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Four million benefits reforms.

Singles fall

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Twenty-six

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Four million to lose benefits under new reforms, study says

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

More than four million people will have their benefit payments cut in real terms as a result of social security reforms which start to come into effect on April 4, according to an analysis by independent researchers.

The Policy Studies Institute, which has based its research on Department of Health and Social Security figures, also says that despite government claims that they will save nothing from the changes, the reforms will raise £545 million, mainly from cutting housing benefit.

The losers, representing 48 per cent of the 8.6 million claimants, include more than two million pensioners, 830,000 unemployed families, and 73,000 working families. Many could lose up to £12 a week, the institute says.

Mr Richard Berthoud, research fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, said yesterday: "The new scheme will fail to deliver additional resources to families who suffer most hardship, fail to iron out the disincentives of the overlapping tax and social security system and fail to provide a reliable safety net for those with special needs".

The new figures coincide with a concerted campaign by ministers within the Department of Health and Social Security to defend the reforms, arguing that 88 per cent

of claimants will not lose in cash terms.

This week, Mr John Moore, the Secretary of State for Social Services, will sell the reforms as fairer and simpler.

Ministers are now being put under increasing pressure from Tory backbenchers to justify the changes which will leave many families worse off and will hit pensioners with savings. The Opposition, keen to expose a new poverty trap, last week produced a couple with disabilities who stand to lose £50 a week.

Although existing claimants have some of their benefit transitionally protected, they will get no inflation-adjusted uprating and many will lose housing benefit altogether.

One of the principle objectives of the scheme is to align the three main welfare benefits. Supplementary benefit, which now goes to the unemployed and pensioners, will be replaced by Income Support, and Family Income Supplement, which goes to low income working families, will be replaced by Family Credit. Both changes take effect from April 11.

People will not be entitled to income support if they work for more than 24 hours a week or if they have savings of more than £6,000. The Government has estimated that 240,000 more people would

have been eligible for Income Support this year under the old system.

Although Family Credit is more generous than FIS, families will lose their right to free school meals and milk, and many will get less housing benefit. Single-parent families will also lose their entitlement to child care costs and travel expenses.

All claimants will continue to be eligible for housing benefit although from April 4, for the first time, everyone will have to pay 20 per cent of their rates and all their full water rates. Due to cuts in housing benefit, one million people will lose all and five million people will lose part of their entitlement.

A decision to exclude households with more than £6,000 in savings will mean, under the Government's own figures, that 350,000 pensioners lose their entitlement to housing benefit altogether. A further 350,000 will lose this benefit due to stricter tapering off.

The Department of Health has already admitted that 3.7 million people will be worse off than under present benefits but that does not include the abolition of single payments.

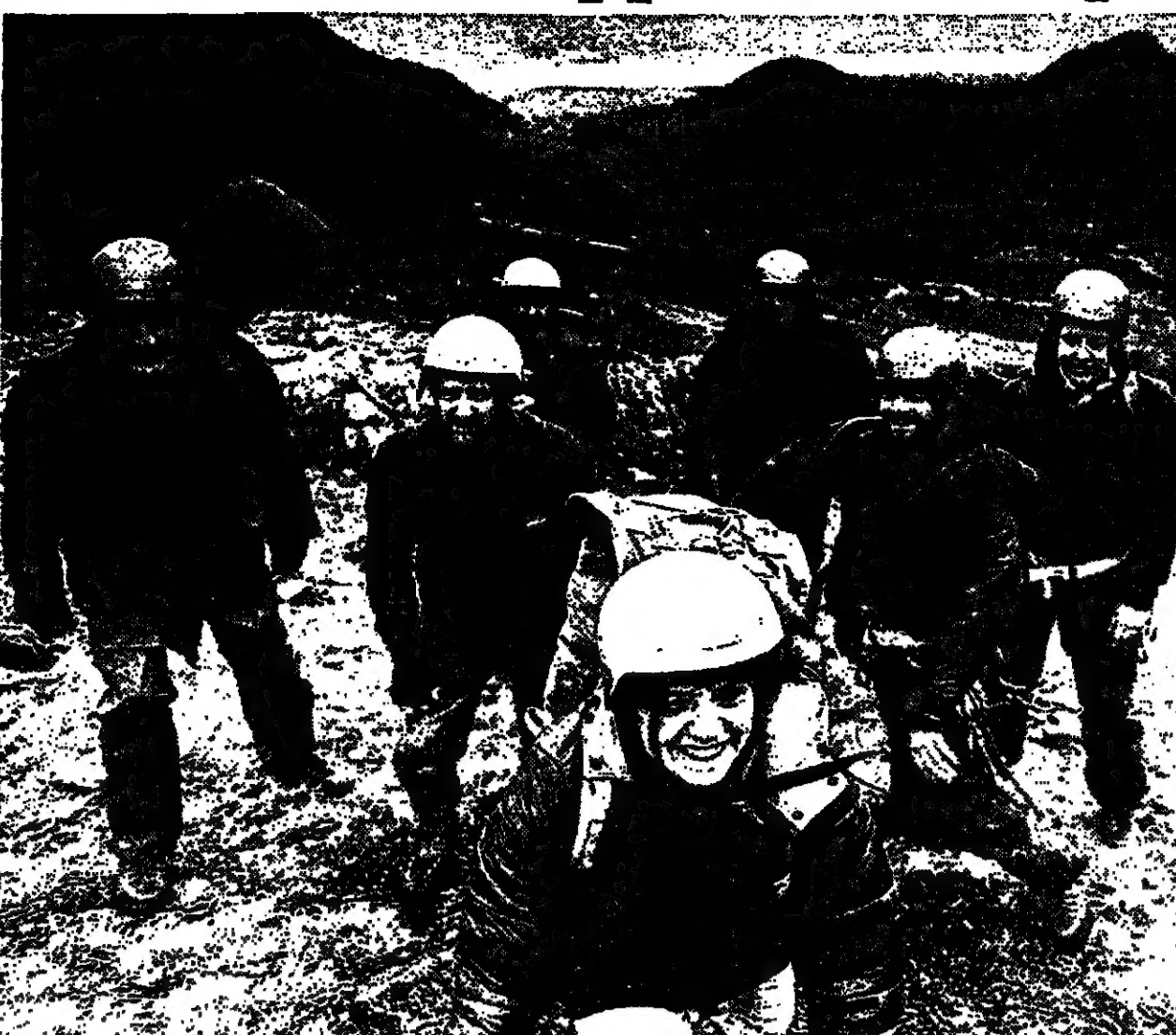
The reforms, designed to simplify social security, replace payments for such essentials as cooking, beds and clothing with a system of discretionary repayable loans, called the Social Fund.

The institute (which has weighted the loss of single payments into its figures) argues that single payments have been halved since the middle of 1986. It claims that this cut, together with the decision to abolish single payments, will save the Government £230 million and leave families with children at least £3.50 a week worse off.

The Government says that it is spending £420 million more on Income Support and £220 million on Family Credit against a saving of £650 million on housing benefit.

However, £200 million of the money spent on Income Support is on transitional protection, and is, therefore, not new money.

Rescue team appeals for help



Mrs Lilian Cooksey ahead of six other members of Coniston's rescue team (from left): Dr James Armstrong, Mr Brian Warren, Mr Roy Cooksey, Mr John Kirkbride, Mr Jeff Carroll and Mr Rob Robinson (Photograph: Barry Greenwood).

By Peter Davenport

In the headquarters of the Coniston Mountain Rescue team hangs a card from 19 teenage climbers rescued from a 2,500ft Lake District ridge in pitch darkness and deep snow. Its says: "Thanks for being there".

Coniston was the first British voluntary mountain rescue party when it formed to search for a fell-walker in winter 1946. As it celebrates its fortieth anniversary this year, it has launched an appeal to raise £35,000 to replace an

ancient Land-Rover and to extend its base.

Mr Guy Piat, a manufacturer's agent and the team's chairman, said yesterday: "There were 12 million visitors to the Lake District last year and the numbers will continue growing so, unfortunately, the need for teams like ours will increase."

"We do not want any central government funding, we value our independence too much. We are all volunteers who love the mountains and who care for mountaineers."

The 40-strong Coniston team, which

averages 25 call-outs a year, covers an area of 36 square miles taking in Coniston Old Man, stone quarries and mine shafts.

Mr Roy Cooksey, aged 57, a potter, and the team's leader for 10 years, said: "There is a popular misconception that rescue teams are always angry when someone gets into trouble and we have to turn out to help. That is simply not the case. We do it because we hope that someone would do it for us. Accidents can happen to anyone."

Controls sought on gambling machines

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs
Correspondent

Research into machine gambling by teenagers could lead to greater controls, according to the Home Office.

The research by the Home Office research and planning unit covered the use of amusement arcades by young people, whether the machines were addictive and whether they encouraged anti-social or criminal behaviour.

The study, said to be the most detailed on the subject, recommends that age limits be considered if ministers are persuaded that additional controls are needed on machine gambling or on the premises on which they are found.

One approach may be discretionary powers which would allow flexible responses to local circumstances. Additional restrictions could be imposed where there was considered to be abuse, but not where there was none.

A government statement on the issue is expected in the House of Commons before the summer recess. There will then be a period of consultation before any action is taken.

Under present regulations, amusement machines offering prizes are limited to a stake of not more than 10p and cannot pay out more than £4.

The law does not limit their use. However, a voluntary code drawn up by amusement arcade owners says that no-body aged under 16 should be allowed into arcades at inland sites unless accompanied by an adult.

Jackpot machines, which are found in members' clubs or on licensed premises, have higher stakes and correspondingly higher pay outs. These machines are allowed only in establishments where age restrictions apply.

GAINERS AND LOSERS FROM THE STRUCTURAL REFORM OF WELFARE BENEFITS

	Gain £2 or more	Gain 50p to £2	Same (+/-50p)	Loss 50p to £2	Loss £2 or more
(Figures in thousands)					
Pensioners	410 (8%)	740 (17%)	1170 (26%)	1050 (24%)	1050 (24%)
Sick and disabled	230 (56%)	40 (10%)	70 (17%)	40 (10%)	30 (7%)
Working families with children	300 (54%)	40 (7%)	30 (5%)	80 (11%)	130 (23%)
Non-working families with children	270 (21%)	50 (4%)	150 (12%)	270 (21%)	580 (43%)
Other non-workers	200 (11%)	470 (27%)	300 (17%)	330 (19%)	470 (27%)
TOTAL	1400 (16%)	1400 (16%)	1700 (20%)	1800 (21%)	2300 (27%)

Source: DSS figures, adjusted by PSI to take account of the effects of the loss of single payment entitlements on non-working families with children. Percentages run across the table; thus, for example, 8% of pensioners expect to gain £2 per week or more, and so on.

Note 2: The total line includes 100,000 workers without children - mostly losers - who are not shown separately in the table.

'False security' on smear test cover

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Britain is still not geared up to prevent more than 2,000 women a year dying from cervical cancer, a Labour health spokesman's survey of district health authorities shows today.

The Government has announced all districts would have a comprehensive screening scheme for cervical cancer smear tests by the end of this month.

However, Miss Harriet Harman, shadow Minister for Health, says that a telephone survey of the 83 district health authorities due to have set up a computerized call and recall scheme since last March discloses a considerable shortfall. Women should not be lulled into a sense of false security by assurances that the problem has been solved, she says.

Her survey shows that: ● 97 per cent of the districts will not have called all women aged 20-65 for their first smear test by the end of this year; ● 63 per cent will not have called them for their first smear by the end of 1991, 10 years after the Committee on Gynaecological Cytology called for the screening system; and

● 36 per cent of districts will not have called women aged 20-65 for a first test by the end of 1993.

Miss Harman says that 70 per cent of the authorities plan to recall women only every five years when it is widely believed that the safe interval is only three years and that, with most authorities making a priority of women aged over 35, plans for screening women in the 20 to 35 age group remain "hazy".

She is calling on the Government to ensure that district health authorities have the resources to implement the scheme as quickly as possible.

● Britain's dentists are being urged to adopt more modern forms of treatment to help to protect the nation's teeth in a campaign launched by the Department of Health and Social Security today.

They are being advised that traditional "drilling and filling" is no longer in the best interests of many patients and may do more harm than good.

All 25,000 dentists are being sent a free training video by the department which gives a summary of some of the latest advances in their field.

BBC move to counter opposition

By Richard Evans
Media Editor

BBC chiefs plan to intensify programme-marketing and to find out more about what viewers want to watch.

The proposals, to counter the threat of competition from satellite and new television channels, emerged from a weekend conference at Swindon attended by the corporation's board of governors and board of management.

Mr Michael Checkland, its director general, said the BBC had to use audience research "more seriously than we have in the past. We are actually talking about making sure that the consumers of our programmes know precisely what we are offering."

While the increased emphasis on marketing will not involve widespread advertising, the BBC is anxious "to make sure that viewers and listeners know what we are offering them".

The televised *Annual Report* explaining the BBC's finances and activities to viewers is to be followed by a similar but shorter programme later this year.

Singles fall to compact disc

By Andrew Billen

Compact discs account for almost a quarter of all spending on album recordings, according to a Gallup poll.

Sales of compact discs, which were released five years ago this month, doubled last year to £116.5 million, contributing to a 25 per cent growth in the total album market, comprising LPs, cassettes and compact discs.

However, the poll shows that the future of the 7 inch single, once the bedrock of the pop music industry, may be in doubt.

Twenty-six million fewer singles were delivered to record shops last year than in 1979, when a record 89 million reached the shelves. In the same year, five singles achieved platinum sales of more than a million. There has not been a platinum-selling single for two years.

A battle this month between Rick Astley and Kylie Minogue, the pop singers, to head the top 40 single chart saw neither artist sell 50,000 copies in some weeks. Until recently, the industry expected

sales of 100,000 for the top-selling single.

Mr Peter Jamieson, council member of the British Phonographic Industry and chairman of DMG Records, the owners of the RCA and Arista labels, said yesterday: "The days of the high-selling single record are gone for ever. But it's not necessarily something to get upset about."

"In places like Scandinavia and Greece, there's now no single market at all. The important thing is that people are listening to more music."

Mr Boyd Steenson, manager of the Sisters of Mercy group, which reached number 15 in the top 40 earlier this month, said singles were now being released to boost sales of the albums from which they were taken, rather than to make money on their own.

"People don't want to leap up and down the record player every three minutes. You can listen to an album for 20 minutes and all the decisions are made for you."

Mr Mark Ellen, editor of *Q*, the pop magazine, said: "The compact disc player is more

than just another yuppie accessory. It is about quality sound and allowing people really to listen to music and perhaps discover how good some of the old bands were."

The compact disc has been a bonus for record companies which are re-releasing old albums. The charts are filled with well-established performers such as Queen, Phil Collins and Robert Plant. The Dire Straits album, *Brothers in Arms*, has sold more than three million copies and has been in the top 100 album chart for 150 weeks.

Mr Godfrey Rust, Gallup's executive in charge of compiling the recording sales charts, said: "The man in the street would have known 15 out of 20 names in the 1960s chart. Out of today's, you would be lucky if he knew five."

The Gallup poll shows that the average number of singles sold per week has fallen from 1.7 million in 1978 to 1.4 million in 1983 and 1.2 million last year. An estimated 1.06 million singles will be sold this year.

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Clearer guidelines urged for diagnosis of child sex abuse

By Paul Valley

An appeal for immediate government action on clearer rules for the diagnosis and treatment of child sexual abuse has been made by Mr David Tombs, director of social services in Hereford and Worcester, which has recently experienced a scare that abuse exists there on a large scale.

The problems in Worcester sprang from a dramatic increase in the number of reported sexual abuse cases — 99 last year compared with 30 in 1986. The controversy has been fuelled by the fact that eight of the cases came to light at the same time and were reported by one doctor at Worcester Royal Infirmary practising the controversial anal dilatation technique. All were legally contested.

The resulting argument has produced widespread anxiety in the county and has created a lack of trust between the social workers, doctors and solicitors involved.

Now Mr Tombs, in an interview with *The Times*, has called for urgent clarification on how such cases should be handled. "We desperately need government action on the *Child Care Law Reform* report and we are very disappointed that parliament time has not been allocated to this session to deal with it."

"Child care law in this country is in a mess. What

judges expect in each case differs. Some are critical if video is used (in interviewing children), others are critical if it isn't. Clear guidelines are needed."

Rules were needed to cover the treatment of young children as witnesses and the level of medical evidence required. In one case a girl aged eight had been subjected to nine anal examinations, creating what her family's lawyer called "a re-rape syndrome".

Mr Tombs said: "It is intolerable. There should be very firm ground rules on medical examination so that doctors from both sides should be present at a single examination."

Reports of the sexual abuse of children have increased steadily throughout Britain over the past two years because, it is believed, of increased public awareness after the Cleveland inquiry, campaigning by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and media attention.

In Hereford and Worcester reports of general child abuse rose from 120 in 1982 to 150 in 1985, 217 in 1986, and 333 last year. Those figures include 30 cases of sexual abuse in 1986 and 99 in 1987. Most of the increased reports came from relatives or neighbours, teachers, GPs or health visitors, and the police. Only 19

of the 333 cases were reported by paediatricians.

Last August eight local solicitors were approached separately by fathers who had been accused of sexual abuse. The accusations had come in a short period of time after diagnoses from Dr John Nicholson, a paediatrician at Worcester Royal Infirmary, using the anal dilatation technique.

Mr Alex Bevan, the solicitor for one accused father who was cleared by the High Court last month, said: "All the allegations came from one doctor using a single — and highly contested — diagnosis."

"In my client's case the accusation was made without any supporting evidence from the child's mother or school teachers, who were not even interviewed. Throughout, Dr Nicholson took what I might describe as a rather stark view."

In response to the sudden rise in allegations and the reports of a flood of further cases in the district, the social services department set up a child protection team of social workers, police, and health authority representatives.

It also introduced a rule which ensured that Dr Nicholson's diagnoses were confirmed by an independent paediatrician.

Unravelling the truth, page 21

Domesday village in expansion battle

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Stanley Jones is a leading breeder of Charollais sheep and long-serving chairman of Bramshill parish council. Mr Stephen Konig is a former British Leyland dealer who retired 11 years ago to a seventeenth-century farmhouse close to the Hampshire-Berkshire border.

What those two neighbours have in common is that their homes are on the edge of a proposed "new town" of about 25,000 people. If a public inquiry, due to open in June, finds in favour of *Conservation Developments*, the world-be developers, the view from their front windows will change from forested heathland to suburban sprawl.

In his garden beside the River Blackwater, which divides the two counties, Mr Jones said that his future as a farmer will be destroyed if the scheme goes ahead.

The land under threat is a complex of former gravel workings, landscaped to provide a mixture of trees, heath and small lakes. It is owned by a Jersey-based family trust and leased to the Forestry Commission, which guarantees public access.

According to Mr Chris Cole, a local naturalist, it contains a number of rare wildlife species and is being considered by the Nature Conservancy Council for designation as a site of special scientific interest.

Mr Jones and Mr Konig are backed by a formidable alliance of county, district and parish councils who oppose the demands of Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, that they



Mr Stanley Jones on his farm in Bramshill, Hampshire, enjoying a way of life he feels is threatened by the proposed town.

must find room for more people.

Immediately west of London's Green Belt, the stretch of countryside between Reading and the Camberley-Aldershot conurbation is in the front line, besieged by hundreds of planning applications.

Hart district council, for example, in north east Hamp-

shire, is faced with more than 80 appeals against refusals of planning permission for housing developments.

Mr Tony Crowson, the council's chief planning officer, said: "In the past 20 years our population has grown from around 30,000 to 86,000."

"We have made provision

for 500 to 700 new homes a year until 1991, and a further 3,700 in the next decade. But we are confronted with these huge new proposals, and we have to spend all our time and money fighting appeals."

Hook is not alone in its struggle. Last week more than 50 Conservative MPs met Mr Ridley to express concern

about over-development in the South-east.

"Mr Ridley has said that the destruction of local communities is unacceptable," Mr Jones said. "Here we have a village of 45 houses, mentioned in the Domesday Book, and they want to build 5,000 more. If that isn't destruction, I'd like to know what is."

Japanese gather up Tiffany ware

Japanese dealers swept the board at Christie's nineteenth and twentieth century decorative art sale in New York on Saturday, buying six of the 10 top lots.

What they had come for was the Tiffany ware, such as stained-glass table lamps, their shades creating delicate patterns or pictures in light. Highest price was \$154,000 (£83,696) for a leaded glass and bronze lamp, its shade decorated with a series of up-turned dragonflies. It sold for twice its upper estimate.

The Humphreys collection — 45 Tiffany objects gathered over the years by the American collector Jane Humphreys — sold well, top lot among them being another dragonfly table lamp, this time its base a bulbous mosaic-shaped as opposed to a slender stem. It fetched \$99,000 (£53,804), again twice its estimate, to a Japanese dealer.

A "laburnum" leaded-glass and bronze floor lamp proved,

the exception to the Japanese rule, selling to a private London buyer for the same price — \$99,000 — this time against an estimate of up to \$60,000.

The only important item not to sell was a mahogany and parcel gilt armchair designed by Antonio Gaudi in about 1889. This highly ornate chair, its gilded decoration a crazy rococo terminating in lion's paw feet, was bought in at \$110,000 against a pre-sale estimate of \$150,000.

The total for the sale was \$2.7 million (£1.4 million).

Sotheby's held a French and Continental furniture and decorative arts sale on Saturday, at which it achieved a total of \$1.5 million, with 97 per cent sold.

Motorway repairs

Road campaign to seek extra £720m

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

A campaign for road improvements in East Anglia, which has one of the least developed road networks in England, is to be launched next month.

Led by Sir Arthur South, former leader of Norwich City Council, the campaign will press for road projects in the region which could cost about £720 million more over the next 15 years than the Department of Transport has planned.

Motorway roadworks until next Monday.

London and South-east

M1 Northamptonshire: lane closures on both carriageways between jns 16 (A45 Northampton) and Watford Gap services until Easter.

M11 Essex: lane closures between jns 8 (Bishop's Stortford) and 10 (Duxford).

M25 Surrey: lane closures from 7pm until 6.30am between jns 11 and 13 (Chertsey and Staines).

M25 Hertfordshire: lane closures in both directions between jns 24 (Potter's Bar) and 25 (A10) and lane closures at jn 25.

M26 Kent: lane closures at Wrotham between M20 and M25.

Midlands

M5 W Midlands: lane closures between jns 1 and 2 (W Bromwich/Dudley).

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between jns 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester N); north-bound entry slip at jn 6 closed; lane closures between jns 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M50).

M6 W Midlands: south-bound entry slip road from Salford Circus (Spaghetti jn) closed.

North

M6 Cheshire off-peak lane closures in both directions between jns 16 and 17 (Kingsgrove/Sandbach); lane closures in both directions between jns 20 and 21 (M56/Warrington).

M6 Lancashire: lane closures until Easter between jns 26

and 27 (M58/Wigan).

M6 Cumbria: contraflow northbound between jns 41 and 42 (Wigton/Carnegie).

M62 W Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 25 and 26 (Brighouse/M606 Bradford).

M63 Greater Manchester: single line traffic between jns 3 and 6; delays heading to and from Manchester airport; restrictions for widening of Barton Bridge; peak-hour congestion.

M65 Greater Manchester: one lane only east-bound near A682 Scotland Road.

A1(M) S Yorkshire: contraflow and slip road closures between A635 interchange at Mar and A638 interchange at Redhouse; diversions.

Wales and West

M4 Wiltshire: lane closures in both directions near jn 15 (Swindon) with further roadworks on roundabout at jn 15.

M4 S Glamorgan: lane restrictions at jn 32 (Cardiff).

M4 Mid Glamorgan: lane closures between jns 36 and 37 (Bridgend/Pyle).

M4 W Glamorgan: overnight restrictions between jns 38 and 42 (Port Talbot along A48 to jn 42 — the A483).

M5 Gloucestershire: off-peak lane closures on both carriageways between jns 9 and 12 (Tewkesbury/Gloucester).

M5 Somerset: lane closures and restrictions north and southbound between jns 22 (Burnham-on-Sea) and jn 27 (Tiverton).

Scotland

M8 Lothian: east-bound traffic down to hard shoulder only at jn 3 (A899); east-bound entry slip at jn 3 closed.

M8 Strathclyde: west-bound lane closures between jns 16 and 17 (Glasgow city centre/A82 Dumbarton); lane closures near Glasgow airport at the Whitecart viaduct; lane closures on both carriageways between jns 5 (Shotts) and 6 (Newhouse).

A90/M90 Fife: north-bound traffic reduced to one lane.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

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T8PK



THE WORLD'S NO 1

By Mark Ellis

However, Francis Cook, aged 59, a restaurateur, of Craven Park Road, Harlesden, north-west London, was soon plotting an equally am-

Two days later the second container arrived at Tilbury from Nigeria with cannabis with a street value of £1 million.

A leading member of the gang, Edgar Peters, aged 41, a financial consultant, of

Cleared of the charge were: John Woods, aged 46, unemployed, of London; Frank Rouledge, aged 63, of Blackburn, Lancashire; and Alan Merrington, aged 46, a publican, of Basildon, Essex.

Mr Alan Edgar, a science teacher from Hesse, near Hull, giving the finishing touch to one of the neo-Irish and medieval harps he makes as a hobby. He works in Brazilian mahogany, birch and cedar, and sells the harps for between £300 and £800 (Photograph: Chris Harris).

**By Sheila Gunn
Political Staff**

Mr Trippier said yesterday: "I am anxious that people should know that the Government is active in these areas. This is a further initiative under the *Action for Cities* programme which the Prime Minister launched three weeks ago."

by David Walker

Mr Green, who had been on secondment to the Cabinet Office, was presented last summer with a mountainous task. Since there was no one around from 1944 to tell him

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By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

price of £500,000.

Mr Philip Gossage of Cluttons, said that it was difficult to value The Temple, which is being sold for the first time. "It is a very special property in a superb position,

It was commissioned in 1783 by the Earl of Darnley as a mausoleum for himself and his family in the deer park of the family estate, Cobham Hall (which is now a girls' school).



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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Cyprus President Vasiliou said yesterday in London that he will not extradite the man charged with the London robbery. He said the man was a "terrorist" and that the Turkish Cypriot leader whose men he was charged with robbing in London ends that "Turkey will not extradite him." President Vasiliou said the man was a "terrorist" and that the Turkish Cypriot leader whose men he was charged with robbing in London ends that "Turkey will not extradite him." President Vasiliou said the man was a "terrorist" and that the Turkish Cypriot leader whose men he was charged with robbing in London ends that "Turkey will not extradite him."

WORLD ROUNDUP

Death threats fail to silence Boesak

Johannesburg — Dr Allan Boesak, the outspoken Dutch Reformed Church clergyman, told his parish church in Belville, western Cape, that he feared he might be killed for his opposition to the South African Government, but that he would continue "to work for peace and justice" (Michael Hornsby writes). Dr Boesak, Moderator of the branch of the Church which ministers to Coloureds (mixed race), said that he had received an increasing number of death threats.

Separately, an era in white politics passed into the history books with the dissolution of the New Republic Party, the direct descendant of the once-great South Africa Party of the Boer War generals, Louis Botha and Jan Smuts.

Poll blow for right Reshuffle by Ershad

Paris — President Mitterrand has pulled off another coup, keeping ahead of two key right-wing opponents in the presidential campaign (Susan MacDonald writes).

It had been feared that the transformation from President to candidate would cause a fall in his popularity rating. But in an opinion poll to be published today Mitterrand has maintained a comfortable lead over his opponents. It shows him winning the second round of voting by 55 per cent, whether his opponent in the run-off is M Jacques Chirac or M Raymond Barre.

General assassinated

Madrid — A pair of young gunmen fatally shot a retired Spanish Air Force officer, Brigadier General Luis Perez-Caballero, aged 61, on his way home from church at Salvatierra, near the Basque regional capital of Vitoria (Harry Debelius writes). Meanwhile a bomb seriously injured two women near the Real Madrid football stadium. Officials said two men approached the general as he left the Santa Maria church, and shot him several times in the head.

Cash for Greens Baudouin choice

Bonn — West Germany's anti-capitalist Greens, already one of the country's better-off political groups, are to receive even more money from public funds by forming a national foundation similar to those of each of the "established" parties (John Egan writes).

In Ludwigsfelde at the weekend, the usually quarrelsome environmentalists put on a display of unity by voting overwhelmingly to establish a Rainbow Foundation Association. This will make the Greens eligible for taxpayers' money up to a reported £20 million a year.

Brussels (Reuter) — King Baudouin of Belgium yesterday asked Mr Jean-Luc Dehaene, the Flemish-speaking Christian Democrat, to form a government and haul the country out of a five-month crisis. The palace said Mr Dehaene had accepted the mission.

Mr Dehaene, aged 47, was appointed as the King's mediator two months ago to sound out the parties' positions on a new coalition government. He abandoned the mission on Thursday after talks failed to bridge differences over the language problem.

Sandinista joy at peace pact



Some of the 1,800 Sandinista soldiers, demobilized under the peace accord with the Contra rebels, celebrating in Tomatoya, Nicaragua, by tossing one of their group into the air.

Democrat focus turns to convention 'wise men'

From Michael Banyon Washington

With the increasing likelihood that no Democratic contender will be able to win enough delegates in the primary elections to assure him of the nomination, the focus of the campaign is turning more and more on the "super-delegates" — the 646-strong block of governors, members of Congress and the Democratic National Committee on whose votes the nomination may now depend.

These super-delegates were created after the 1980 election in an effort to moderate the party's reforms of the 1970s, which were in danger of leading to chaos and deadlock at the conventions. The intention was to give active and seasoned politicians a greater say, and bring a greater sense of electoral realism to the convention.

If there is a brokered convention,

it is these people who will play the pivotal role in bringing factions together and mobilizing support for whichever candidate seems the most electable. They will not be king-makers as such, but already Governor Michael Dukakis and other contenders are actively seeking their support.

"Delegate trackers" are engaged full-time to seek out the uncommitted, find out their interests, leanings and demands, and then persuade them that their candidates have the best chance of winning and delivering on these agendas.

This year the super-delegates will include some of the most famous names in Democratic politics. There will be five "elder statesmen" — former President Jimmy Carter, former Vice-President Walter Mondale, the former Speaker of the House, Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill

and Mr Carl Albert, and the former Senate majority leader and now ambassador to Japan, Mr Mike Mansfield.

All 26 governors will be present. So will 80 per cent of the Democratic members of Congress (208 from the House of Representatives and 43 from the Senate) and the entire Democratic National Committee, with 362 convention delegate votes.

Not all of them will be engaged in brokering. Mr Paul Kirk, the national committee chairman who will play a key role, confidently expects that the candidates themselves will decide what alliances they will make and on what terms, and will probably do so before the convention opens in Atlanta in July. That gives great importance to their campaign managers and strategists.

Others who could act as go-betweens for the leading contenders

include Mr William Gray of Pennsylvania, a black congressman who will be a key sherpa for Mr Jackson, and Congressman Tony Coelho, the house majority whip, and Gephardt supporter, who played a vital behind-the-scenes role in 1984.

Several influential senators will be eagerly courted: Senator Sam Nunn has already endorsed his Senate colleague Albert Gore, but intends to go to Atlanta as an uncommitted delegate, where his "quiet conversations" will be crucial; Senator Bill Bradley has just come out for Mr Dukakis; and Senator Edward Kennedy, who helped settle a feud between Mr Mondale and Mr Gary Hart in 1984, may again play a key role for Governor Dukakis, also from Massachusetts.

American labour unions are always important to the Democrats, and can do much to deliver the vote. Although they have not endorsed

anyone this year, Mr Lane Kirkland, the head of the AFL-CIO — the US equivalent of the TUC — can help any nominee.

Two men will also play vital roles in steering the whole cumbersome procedure: Governor James Blanchard of Michigan, chairman of the convention's platform committee, who can help adopt the losing candidates' demands as platform planks, and Mr Jim Wright, the Speaker of the House. Mr Wright, nominally heading the large block of uncommitted House delegates, will also be the convention chairman.

They all have an interest in controlling the bargaining and preventing an image of public wrangling. They will not operate from the notorious smoke-filled rooms, but are determined that deals should be made behind closed doors, and not conducted by anchormen on network television.

Jackson triumph in Michigan damages Dukakis campaign

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson scored a resounding victory in Michigan at the weekend in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, substantially advancing his credibility as a viable contender and severely damaging the campaign of Governor Michael Dukakis.

It was another milestone victory for the black activist, who was treated as the scourge of the party by Democratic insiders in his 1984 campaign for the White House. Michigan has given him his first triumph in a non-Southern industrial state and has thrown the Democrats into even greater turmoil.

But for another candidate, Representative Richard Gephardt, the result was almost certainly a death knell. He ran a distant third in a state theoretically ideally suited to his semi-protectionist message aimed at blue-collar workers.

Mr Gephardt, whose campaign has been blighted by the perception that he will say almost anything to anybody to win votes, has until tomorrow to decide whether to file for re-election to his House of Representatives seat in Missouri, which he has held for 11

years. It has been widely speculated that he would pull out of the presidential contest if he did badly in Saturday's poll.

With 94 per cent of the Michigan count completed, Mr Jackson had 55 per cent of the vote, Mr Dukakis 28 per cent, and Mr Gephardt 13 per cent. Michigan is 12 per cent black, and the turnout for Mr Jackson was high. The turnout

among whites was very low. Despite Mr Jackson's astonishing string of successes, he is generally not getting more than 10 per cent of the white vote in any state, which raises serious doubts about his ability to be nominated.

But at the moment the figures are impressive. The delegate totals, before Michigan, were: Mr Dukakis, 548; Mr Jackson, 520; Senator

Albert Gore, 362; Mr Gephardt, 254; Senator Paul Simon, 171; uncommitted, 354. It takes 2,082 delegates to get nominated, and with more than half the delegates already chosen, it looks more and more probable that both Mr Dukakis and Mr Jackson will be hundreds short when the primaries end on June 7.

Michigan's election was a complex mixture of primaries and caucuses. Mr Dukakis's second place was particularly painful because it came on the heels of his distant third place in Illinois which, like Michigan, is the sort of state the Democrats must win if they are to regain the presidency.

The next important test will be the Connecticut poll tomorrow. Mr Jackson, who worked phenomenally hard in old-style "pumping the flesh" campaigning, declared triumphantly that "it's message and soul against money and technology".

He said of his white support that "Iowa broke the ice and it has continued to build from there".

Mr Simon and Mr Gore, who made only token efforts in Michigan, took about 3 per cent of the votes each.

US ELECTION

Kremlin reverts to strong-arm tactics on Armenian protests

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

By employing strong-arm tactics reminiscent of the discredited Brezhnev era, the Kremlin succeeded at the weekend in preventing more large-scale street protests by Armenian nationalists trying to redraw the internal boundaries of the Soviet Union.

A combination of military police and KGB presence was used by the authorities in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, where many ringleaders of the recent mass demonstrations in support of reunification with the Azerbaijani region of Nagorno-Karabakh were detained.

In Moscow yesterday scores of heavy lorries blocked the car park close to the main Armenian cemetery to prevent any further protests there. The entrance to the graveyard and the 19th-century Armenian church were barred by KGB guards to anyone failing to produce a special registration card indicating a family grave inside.

Although soldiers were not brought out in Moscow, the KGB and uniformed militia mounted a military-style operation to prevent any gathering of Armenian nationalists.

For nearly half a mile around the cemetery — the scene of recent Sunday morning protests — KGB agents were reporting on all those approaching in the spring sunshine.

A weeping Armenian woman, who had arrived that morning from Yerevan, was starting to tell waiting Western reporters details of the military crackdown there when she took fright at the approach of a group of KGB agents and fled without giving further details. The militia repeatedly shouted instructions at the reporters through megaphones to move away and insisted that the new cemetery regulations had been in operation for a long period.

The emotional state of the Yerevan woman was evidence that behind the screen of Kremlin-inspired propaganda about a gradual return to normality, the crisis remains unresolved.

One Yerevan student told *The Times* by telephone: "As soon as the soldiers have gone, we will all be back on the streets demonstrating again for the return of our land." But there was no way of telling

if this was just bravado. Miss Katrine Karine Stepanyan, the girlfriend of one of four arrested Armenian nationalist leaders, Mr Paruir Aikriyan, sounded less confident that the protest would survive the weight of Kremlin repression.

"The movement will try to keep going. But we cannot say as of this moment if it will last or not", she said yesterday by telephone from the Armenian capital. "The people are now in a bad mood and low temper. Repressions are underway: the authorities want to suppress our attempts."

The switch of policy from the latitude shown towards the protesters last month, when up to one million of them gathered in Yerevan's Opera Square, was seen as hard evidence that hard-liners in the Kremlin have overcome attempts at a new approach tried earlier. This represents a blow to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in his attempts to change the way in which the Soviet Union handles such internal difficulties.

Already Dr Andrei Sakharov, the human rights campaigner and former leader of the Moscow dissident move-

ment, has written personally to Mr Gorbachev to protest about the Kremlin's handling of the whole Nagorno-Karabakh crisis, and further protests are expected as more concrete information emerges of the harsh measures taken.

In Nagorno-Karabakh, where over 75 per cent of the population are Armenians, it was confirmed by the authorities that many people were observing a three-day national strike ordered to further the call for the region's return to Armenian control. In 1923 the region was transferred to the largely Muslim republic of Azerbaijan.

"Public order is being maintained, there is a relative calm in the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region. But the majority of enterprises in the regional centre of Stepanakert are idle," *Pravda* reported yesterday.

All Western correspondents have been banned from the area indefinitely. Meanwhile the KGB has stepped up its attempts to prevent such reporters from contacting dissidents with Armenian sources.

Leading article, page 17

Vassiliou declines Denktas meeting

From Mario Modiano, Nicosia

When President Vassiliou of Cyprus flies to London on Wednesday to see Mrs Thatcher, he will be practically rubbing shoulders at Heathrow with Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish-Cypriot leader whose week of lobbying in London ends that day. But the two men will not meet.

President Vassiliou has rejected Mr Denktas's offer for a meeting, even with no strings attached. Instead, he intends to propose a series of inter-communal talks in Cyprus under UN auspices, combined with measures designed to bring the island's two estranged communities closer together.

President Vassiliou said he did not believe Mr Denktas wanted a meaningful meeting. "He is playing for impressions," he told *The Times* in an interview. "Informal meetings build up false expectations. We need to broach the substance of the problem and this can only be done in the framework of the United Nations."

Mr Denktas had told *The*

Times that he was ready to meet Mr Vassiliou on the same basis as his previous meetings with Presidents Makarios and Kyprianou, although those were before Turkish-Cypriot secession in 1983.

"I am ready to meet Mr Denktas on that basis in London even tomorrow, provided he renounces (the unilateral declaration of independence)", President Vassiliou said.

He said he was going to London because a meeting between the newly-elected head of a Commonwealth country and the British Prime Minister was "a must". Furthermore, Mrs Thatcher is due to visit Turkey on April 6 and Mr Vassiliou wants her to know where he stands.

Mr Vassiliou has asked for a meeting himself with Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, believing that he, rather than Mr Denktas, can answer vital questions. Mr Vassiliou hopes Mrs Thatcher can help arrange a meeting.

"I cannot discuss with Mr

Denktas the removal of Turkish troops and mainland settlers from Cyprus, nor the nature of international guarantees," he said. "Yet we need to know the answers before we can settle the problem."

He argues that "there are a million ways" to guarantee the security of Turkish-Cypriots without an occupation army, and says if Turkey's military presence on the island relates to expansionism or regional strategy, "there can be no solution".

In both Nicosia and Athens, which Mr Vassiliou visited last week, there is concern that unless Mr Ozal is helped to prevail in what is seen as a power struggle in Turkey, military or religious fundamentalists could plant an expansionist or subversive state in the Mediterranean.

In his discussion with Mrs Thatcher, he did not expect the British Government to produce a magic formula or to assume a more decisive role, at least while the UN initiative was still alive.

He rejected Mr Denktas's

condition that the dialogue should be on the basis of the March 1986 UN proposals. "That position is unworkable. It would keep the two communities divided for ever."

He saw as a practical solution a federal system with two constituent parts, with the majority of Turkish-Cypriots living in one, and the majority of Greek-Cypriots in the other. It should not take more than three months to produce an acceptable blueprint, he said.

An agreed timetable would synchronize the establishment of a federal government with the departure of Greek and Turkish troops. The British bases were not an issue now, he said. The UN Security Council would stipulate the guarantees against outside interference.

Mr Vassiliou said: "I want to give a clear message to the whole world. There is absolutely no way we shall ever accept an independent Turkish state in the north. Cyprus has to be a united, integral country — a federation, yes — but one country."

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Weekend of violence adds to Arab death toll

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Four more Palestinians, including a 14-year-old boy, were shot dead by Israeli troops yesterday during a weekend of violence that has claimed seven lives.

Three of yesterday's deaths occurred in the West Bank village of Maythalam, north of Nablus, where villagers confronted Israeli soldiers during an early morning raid.

According to an Israeli radio report, the villagers attacked the troops with axes and stones. The soldiers then opened fire and said they killed two of their assailants. The circumstances of the third death were being investigated.

Palestinian sources named the three victims as Mr Amar Rabayah, aged 23, Mr Fahim Noeret, aged 27, and Mr Ghassan Noeret, aged 17.

Later in the day, Yassir Assad al-Khabawi, aged 14, was shot dead at the village of Safit on the main Ramallah-Nablus Road. Reports from the area said villagers had tried to prevent an Israeli force from entering the village and that the soldiers had opened fire, killing the boy instantly. Yesterday's deaths bring to 113 the number of Palestinians killed by the Israelis since the uprising in the occupied territories broke out last December 9.

On Saturday, two Palestinians were shot dead at Kaf Thulth in the West Bank. According to Israeli military sources, soldiers opened fire after they were surrounded by a mob throwing stones and iron bars. Palestinian sources identified the two killed as Mr Majid Hussein Dib, aged 19, and Mr Awd Ibrahim Kassem, aged 30.

Also on Saturday the death was recorded of Mr Ayad Saleh, aged 21, who died in hospital of gunshot wounds received in a clash with Israeli soldiers on Friday.

More than 30 Palestinians were wounded in clashes which took place throughout the West Bank and Gaza over the weekend, including sev-

eral in Christian towns which have been relatively quiet so far. Bethlehem, Ramallah, Beit Jallah and Beit Sahur, all Christian centres, were the scene of mass protests after church services yesterday.

At Yatta village near Hebron, a crowd of demonstrators set fire to the local municipal building. The leaders of the uprising have been calling for the resignation of all Palestinian municipal and local council workers.

Several trouble spots were declared closed military areas over the weekend and placed off limits to the press. This move was in line with an apparent decision to restrict coverage of the uprising, since the international uproar provoked last month by the CBS film of four Israeli soldiers beating two Arabs.

Meanwhile, government officials here are preparing for another visit to the region next week by the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz. It was announced in Washington that he will be back in Israel on April 3.

Mr Shultz is likely to seek a definite answer to his peace plan, floated when he visited the Middle East earlier this month. Israel's Cabinet is still split on the plan.

● WASHINGTON: The US State Department announced that Mr Shultz had decided another trip would be "useful" after hearing a report on Friday from Mr Philip Habib, his special Middle East envoy, just back from consultations with Arab and Israeli leaders (Christopher Thomas writes).

Mr Charles Redman, the department spokesman, said: "We are going to continue to work on our proposals for the peace process. We are going to push it through."

The Secretary of State will arrive in the region after two days of bilateral talks in Rome with Italian officials. He will be going to Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia, as well as Israel, before returning home on April 8.

Swedish protest against Iraqi chemical attack



Mounted Swedish police armed with whips driving back a large crowd of demonstrators who gathered outside the Iraqi Embassy in Stockholm to protest against Iraq's use of chemical weapons last week in Iranian-occupied Kurdistan. Swedish Red Cross officials said yesterday that Swedish hospitals are to treat 10 Iraqis severely injured during the chemical attack (AFP reports).

Iran has accused Iraq of using chemical weapons that killed more than 5,000 and injured 5,000 in

response to an Iranian offensive into Iraqi Kurdistan. Baghdad has denied the allegations.

Yesterday Tehran said that its Revolutionary Guards had advanced farther towards a strategic dam in Iraqi Kurdistan, and Iran and Iraq fired more missiles at residential areas as the "war of the cities" continued unabated.

Meanwhile, shipping sources in the Gulf reported that Iranian gunboats sank an Indian tanker with machine-gun fire off the United Arab Emirates,

starting a fire and wounding a member of the crew.

An Iraqi military spokesman said an Iranian missile crashed into a densely populated residential area of Baghdad, killing civilians and destroying property. The Iranian news agency Iran, received in Cyprus, said the missile was launched in retaliation for Iraqi missiles which killed and wounded civilians in Tehran on Saturday.

The agency also reported that Iraqi missiles landed on Tehran and the city of Esfahan yesterday morning, causing

casualties and destroying houses and cars. Baghdad said four missiles were fired at the two cities.

Iran, in a series of reports from Iraq's northern Salaymaniyah province, said guards had advanced to within five miles of a dam and hydroelectric power station on Lake Darbandikhan.

The shipping sources identified the Indian tanker as the 24,529-tonne Jainarayan Vyas. It was the seventh neutral vessel attacked by Iran over the past week.

Madrid hunt for kidnap 'contact'

Madrid — The Spanish police intensified the search for the woman, aged 35, with the aliases Nekane and Potokoka, who they suspect is the permanent contact here of the Basque gang that kidnapped a businessman, Señor Emiliano Revilla, a month ago (Harry Debelius writes).

As the victim's family reportedly asked Eta, the separatist organization, for a sign that their captive was still alive, Señor Rafael Vera, the Secretary of State for Security, took control of the case and stepped up investigations in Madrid. The authorities were anxious to find Señor Revilla before a one-billion peseta (£5 million) ransom was paid.

Bomb move

Rotterdam (AFP) — Dutch authorities evacuated 7,000 people from a southern district of this city before bomb disposal experts started to defuse a 1,000lb dropped by the RAF during the Second World War.

Guns on offer

Colombo (AFP) — The Sri Lankan Government has offered to arm candidates for the first provincial council elections after two were killed by suspected Sinhalese extremists, political sources said.

Rapists to die

Cairo (AP) — A court sentenced three workers to death and jailed three others for life for the rape of a schoolgirl.

Drug purge

Georgetown (AFP) — President Hoyte of Guyana signed a law that would allow the death penalty or life imprisonment for drug dealing.

Papal visit

Vatican City (AFP) — The Pope said he would visit the shrine of Santiago de Compostela, in north-west Spain, during a visit next year.

Monkey rage

Riyadh (AP) — Monkeys roaming Saudi Arabia's southern desert smashed the windows of a car that had killed one of their number.

Swiss Army in battle against abolition

By Christopher Walker

The Swiss Army, which has never had to fight a foreign war, is now bracing itself for a political battle at home against left-wing activists and self-styled peace campaigners who have forced a nationwide referendum aimed at securing its abolition.

Capable of mobilizing 630,000 trained men in only 48 hours, the uniquely organized militia force is regarded by experts as one of the most efficient in the world.

The attempt to force it out of existence is being supported by an ad hoc coalition of left-wing splinter groups, including the Young Socialists and the small Communist Party, which in 1986 succeeded in collecting more than the minimum 100,000 signatures necessary under the Constitution to secure a vote to amend it.

Under Swiss law, the Government

is due to present a report to the two Houses of Parliament on the abolition call later this year (probably in May), which will be followed, after months of intensive public debate, by a vote, expected some time late in 1989.

"We are convinced that the call to disband us will be defeated because the major parties are all opposed to it," said Colonel Peter Flückiger, chief spokesman of the Army's training command. "I believe that many people who actually want an army signed the petition because they want an end to this debate and a convincing vote in favour of retaining it."

Political observers maintain that one cause of the surprisingly large total of signatures secured by the petitioners was growing discontent among young Swiss about the system which requires all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 50 to have at least 330 days of military training.

The Army has a central professional core of only 670 officers and 980 NCOs, the rest of its strength coming from national servicemen.

The debate about the Army's future, which is being closely monitored by diplomats from East and West, has been intensified by a suggestion that its 3,000 women recruits should be able to keep their personal weapons at home like Swiss male recruits.

The issue has been temporarily put aside while the Army command investigates the feasibility of extending the four-week basic training period for women (not regarded as sufficient to learn to use a gun safely).

"It seems that some people have forgotten the lessons of history: that you always have an army on your soil, either your own or a foreign one," said the colonel.

His view was echoed by Captain Reto Krattli, aged 28, a professional

with two years' service behind him. "If my friends argue about it, I tell them we need a strong army in order to guarantee our neutrality," he said. "If you have a weak one like Afghanistan, look what happens to you."

Backed by an annual budget of 4.4 billion Swiss francs (£1.7 billion) — which the anti-military campaigners maintain can be better spent elsewhere — the defensive capacity of the Swiss Army is greatly enhanced by the country's terrain.

Despite the 116,000 signatures secured by the left-wing activists (out of a population of 6.5 million) the Swiss Army's confidence in its long-term future has been boosted by the results of a 1981 survey which showed 85 per cent of voters convinced of the necessity to maintain an army and 81 per cent who wanted Switzerland to defend itself by force of arms in the event of an invasion.

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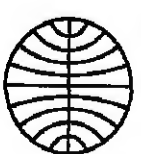
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Catholics under fire as Pinochet claims God's own mandate

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

Tension between Chile's military Government and the powerful Roman Catholic Church is mounting as the plebiscite to decide the next President comes closer.

Verbal attacks against priests and physical attacks against churches have escalated since December when Señor Sergio Fernández, the Minister of the Interior, told a meeting of top government advisers that the "extremist church", terrorism and foreign intervention were the three main threats to Chile's social order.

President Pinochet and the church hierarchy have been at odds ever since the 1973 military coup, with General Pinochet, who is Catholic, claiming his mandate comes straight from God.

There will be only one candidate in the presidential plebiscite later this year and it is generally believed General Pinochet, who has ruled Chile for 15 years, plans to continue. A "documentary" of the Pope's 1987 visit to Chile is standard fare for cinema-goers these days: it shows General Pinochet constantly accompanying the Pope and implies

the two men share the same values and goals.

However, General Pinochet's campaign to convince Chile's 10 million (of a total population of 12 million) Catholics that he has God's nod of approval has found little support among Chilean church authorities.

The papal representative in Chile, Mgr Angelo Sodano, generally favours the military regime. But only four members of the 33-member National Bishops' Committee are unconditional supporters of the President and 17 bishops implacably oppose him.

In spite of rumours that a more conservative man would take over as head of the bishops' committee, in December the bishops elected Bishop Carlos González, who believes the Church should lead and not follow its flock.

Soon after the election, 150 priests and nuns signed a public letter condemning the regime's human rights, social and economic policies.

"We live in a climate of permanent war, disguised as peace, whose fruits are fear, insecurity and distrust," they said. "In the name of the God

of life and the suffering of the people, we lay the responsibility ... on one person: Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. For this reason, we say he is morally unqualified to run for President of the nation."

The letter touched off a storm of protest from government authorities and created debate within the Church, but church leaders avoided a serious split by criticizing the strong language of the letter and leaving the message alone.

This month Mgr González criticized the Government's renewal of the state of emergency, saying it did not create the conditions necessary for a fair plebiscite.

The Government's verbal attacks on outspoken church leaders have occurred at the same time as "anti-communist" commandos have physically attacked churches, chapels and the offices of Mgr González. Leading church figures have received constant death threats.

Father Renato Hevia, the Jesuit who edits the magazine *Mensaje*, believes the bishops will stick to judging the plebiscite's form, rather than its content.

March on Narita airport



Helmets and gassed students marching to Narita airport, Tokyo, yesterday in a protest on the 10th anniversary of the "war" over its construction. Police, concerned that left-wing groups opposed to the building of two more runways might try to storm the airport, outnumbered the marchers by almost three to one (David Watts writes). The 1,500 police

who protect the airport were reinforced by another 9,500 for what promised to be a showdown in the style of a decade ago, when radicals stormed the control tower and forced police to use a helicopter to rescue airport staff. But yesterday's largely peaceful demonstrations, involving about 4,000 people, revealed the radicals' waning support.

Drive against corruption nets Chun's brother

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

A corruption scandal permeating the upper echelons of South Korea's political establishment is about to claim its first victim in the person of Mr Chun Kyung Hwan, a brother of former President Chun Doo Hwan.

The younger Mr Chun, aged 46, is expected to be arrested early this week on charges of embezzling at least \$5 million — but possibly more than \$7 million — in public and private funds while chairman of a rural development agency.

The remarkable speed with which he has been brought to account by the new regime, which took office only last month, reflects at once a commitment to stamp out corruption and to mitigate political damage to the ruling Democratic Justice Party in the forthcoming general elections.

Analysts say it also indicates that aides of Mr Roh Tae Woo, the new President, have prevailed in a discreet power struggle with remnants of the Chun administration still in influential posts.

A series of official "leaks" has exposed a web of deceit, bribery and secret bank accounts allegedly spun by Mr Chun and others while he headed the quasi-political Saemaul organization for seven years until last year.

Sources close to the ruling party say the affair involves so many people in the present Government that a thorough investigation may be impossible without a reshuffle of Cabinet and other top jobs.

The opposition parties, eager to gain political advantage, allege that suspects include 30 DJP candidates for the National Assembly elections next month.

Turning what threatened to be a sword of Damocles to his advantage, President Roh has evidently ordered the judiciary to probe the affair as quickly as possible. Mr You Kyung Hwan, the ruling party's spokesman, said: "There will be no sanctuary, even for the first family, from his (the President's) campaign to fight against corruption."

Mr Lee Hyeon Jae, the Prime Minister, promised a strict but impartial investigation: "The Government will eradicate possible irregularities committed during the Fifth Republic in accordance with the people's aspirations ... If Chun violated the law, he will be dealt with in accordance with the principle of legality."

The Prosecutor-General's Office has lent credence to the pledges by banning 34 people, including Mr Chun and one of

his brothers-in-law, from leaving the country. The organization from which Mr Chun derived his power was created in the early 1970s, with the aim of improving rural living standards.

With generous government subsidies and private donations, villagers built roads, replaced thatched cottages with tiled houses, and began cash crop farming.

The agency is alleged to have become riddled with corruption and influence-peddling under Mr Chun, whose authority was enhanced by his family relationship with the ex-President. During his term of office, it attracted a total of \$30 million in funds.

Kim Myong Sik, the *Korea Times* political editor, wrote yesterday: "People now know that many senior officials, including Cabinet ministers, queued in front of the Saemaul headquarters to pay respects to the man of influence. They are also aware in what expedient manner administration officials approved projects in which the Saemaul chairman was interested and how they condoned improper activities."

Investigations have discovered at least 10 bank accounts used by Mr Chun under false names or those of his relatives and aides who were also Saemaul officials.

He is said to have deposited large sums with the Hanil Bank, which went bankrupt in 1985, two months after Mr Chun is alleged to have forced it to lend \$3.6 million to an industrial corporation.

The scandal broke at an embarrassing moment for the former President — just a day before he left for the United States to meet President Reagan and other US leaders. He is expected to cut short his three-week visit by one week and return home on April 10.

Meanwhile, his brother is under virtual house arrest.



Ex-President Chun: Cutting short his visit to America.

Letter from Prague

Buildings debate spurs glasnost

Prague's Old Town Square, Staroměstské náměstí, is one of the jewels of Central European architecture. Its monuments are those of Bohemia's medieval and Habsburg kings, and not of the communist state which has held sway in Czechoslovakia since 1948.

For 40 years the square has been threatened by a series of plans for redevelopment. The latest of these has now been placed before the people of the city, and they do not appear to think much of it.

The space for redevelopment was a gift from the German Wehrmacht and the Waffen SS on the penultimate day of the Second World War. The people of Prague, in a belated uprising, had occupied the Town Hall, and the Germans used what was left of their ammunition to shell the building. Most of it burnt down, together with the municipal archives. The Soviet Army arrived the next day.

Fortunately, most of the medieval section at the south end of the complex was spared. Since the buildings lost were mainly 19th century, and since Prague is packed with architectural monuments, no one thought it worthwhile to rebuild them as they had been. The resulting gap was left as a lawn, opening a fine view of the facade of St Michael's Church, but giving the remnants of the Town Hall a strangely bald appearance.

This has caused spiritual anguish both to Czechoslovak architects, who talk of the square's "lack of balance" and dream of glorious commissions, and to the state, which dreams of more offices and a new monument to itself.

The latest plan for redevelopment involved an architects' competition. The jury, however, apparently distinguished for loyalty to the Communist Party and little else chose not to award a first prize, but decided instead to select a group of five different proposals, and ask the people for their opinion. This has been done through an ex-

hibition in the Town Hall, accompanied by a questionnaire asking visitors to grade the five schemes according to various criteria. The results are to be fed into a computer.

This is a small sign of *glasnost* (openness), which is otherwise little evidence in Czechoslovakia, even in this limited form: all five proposed buildings are horrible. They look like ideas that might have been rejected for the new centre of Birmingham on the ground of insufficient imagination. Even the two which have some elements of originality would utterly ruin the unity and harmony of the square.

It is believed that most of those who have filled in the questionnaires have ticked the option calling for the space to be left as a park, or have added comments emphasizing the need for any new construction to harmonize with its surroundings. This is certainly the tenor of most of the remarks in the open visitors' book, some of them tiding into insults against architects as an accursed breed.

The citizens of Prague are apparently hoping that this is going to have an effect on the authorities, and that this scheme will bite the dust like others before it. That would be a small but welcome victory for *glasnost* at *la Bohème*.

But the inhabitants of Prague have other, more pressing problems: apart from the main tourist sights, many of the old buildings are crumbling. As more and more Czechoslovaks are willing to say, at least in private, they badly need *perestroika* (reconstruction) as well as *glasnost*.

Another reason why it is thought that the scheme may fail is that Czechoslovakia, once one of the richer countries in Europe, is poor and getting poorer. It cannot afford architectural daydreams.

Anatol Lieven

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French losing fight to keep Euro-MPs in Strasbourg

From Richard Owen, Brussels

The politically explosive issue of moving the European Parliament from Strasbourg to Brussels in time for 1992 is coming to a head, according to EEC officials and Euro-MPs. This is despite fierce opposition from France, which is determined to keep the Parliament in Strasbourg and is prepared to take action in the European Court.

Supporters of the move now believe a majority of the Parliament's 518 members favours moving to the centre of EEC decision-making in time for the completion of the unified European market in 1992. But France argues that it is up to summit leaders to decide the issue, not the Parliament itself.

The Parliament's political committee is planning to present a report on the proposed move at the next Strasbourg session in two weeks time.

The report, drawn up by Mr Derek Prag, Conservative Euro-MP for Hertfordshire, is to recommend "a single seat" for the Parliament as it gains increased powers. The campaign will gather momentum during the run-up to direct parliamentary elections next year.

At present, an Air France Fokker 28 leaves Brussels for Strasbourg every month, with commissioners, Euro-MPs and EEC journalists on board, bound for the weeklong plen-

ary session. Those unable to get a seat on the plane go by train or car — a five-hour journey from here. Mr Peter Price, Conservative Euro-MP for London South-East, estimates that moving staff and documents between the Parliament's committee rooms in Brussels, its secretariat in Luxembourg and its debating chamber in Strasbourg cost the European taxpayer about £25 million a year.

But almost unnoticed, plans are going ahead to build a new chamber in Brussels, behind the Parliament's ultra-modern

The European Commission will tomorrow a report spelling out the financial advantages of completing the internal market by 1992, officials said yesterday. The savings were highlighted by Sir Fred Catherwood, Conservative Euro-MP, who said removal of barriers would save £100 billion a year.

committee rooms not far from the European Commission headquarters. At present the site is a wasteland and objections from local residents have brought construction to a temporary halt through a court order. But a sign at the entrance announces that a European Convention Centre is to rise here, and the stoppage is expected to be temporary.

The centre is being built with private backing, some of it British. But it just happens to have full translation facilities and a semi-circular auditorium with capacity for 700 seats. The present Parliament building in Strasbourg houses 518 MPs from the Twelve. By the time we move to Brussels, Norway or Austria

may be in, or nearly in, one Parliament source observed.

Despite its higher profile, the European Parliament is still very far from being a genuine Euro-legislature. EEC decisions are made by the Commission and the Council of Ministers, with the Parliament "advising", except on some budgetary issues, where it has power. Its more eccentric members still make Strasbourg a laughing-stock, wasting debating time with long-winded procedural delays and points of order.

But under Lord Plumb, the

Parliament's president, procedures have been tightened up. Above all, the Single European Act amending the Treaty of Rome has given the European Parliament a crucial second reading — and hence the final say — in Bills relating to the internal market and 1992. The Parliament can also withhold approval of EEC trade deals, a power it used this month to overturn a new agreement with Israel.

The Parliament's resolution does not name Brussels as the future parliamentary seat. But it argues that the Parliament must make "more satisfactory arrangements for carrying out its tasks" by "deciding for itself on its main place of work". This is "the self-evident right of a parliament

elected by direct universal suffrage".

The controversy arises because the Treaty of Rome is silent on where the Parliament (called the Assembly in the early days before direct elections) should meet, noting only that this is to be determined "by common accord of the member governments" (Article 216). A subsequent 1965 decision by the Twelve — not by the Parliament itself — avoided the issue by referring to "three provisional sites" — Strasbourg, Luxembourg and Brussels.

France argues that Strasbourg and Alsace-Lorraine have symbolic significance for Europe as the scene of Franco-German reconciliation after centuries of conflict. M Pierre Pflimlin, the former mayor of Strasbourg and Lord Plumb's predecessor as president, built the present chamber and associated offices and facilities to a high standard of comfort, to keep Euro-MPs in Strasbourg. The city has other attractions, too — a glorious cathedral and old town, not to mention gastronomic delights.

Only last September M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, told a mass rally in Strasbourg that the city's right to play host to the Parliament was "not negotiable". M Chirac is unlikely to take a less headline stand now that he is a contender for the French presidency. Paris, according to EEC officials, has set aside a £2 million fighting fund to stop the move to Brussels.

Noriega orders troops to break strike



Riot police with tear-gas canisters racing towards a crowd in Panama City who chanted anti-government slogans as police and troops took over the privately-owned Harinas Panama flour mill and arrested striking workers. Troops, acting on the orders of the military leader General Manuel Noriega, also took over strike-closed ports and seized another flour mill (Reuters reports).

The first overt intervention since the start of an indefinite general strike a week ago heightened tensions here and, diplomats said, clearly showed that General Noriega was far from ready to bow to US and domestic demands that he step down as the country's *de facto* ruler.

At dawn on Saturday, troops moved to break a two-week-old strike by dock workers at the port of Balboa, at the Pacific entrance to the strategic Panama Canal. The administrator of the port, Señor Humberto Soto, said the troops dislodged about 30 workers from union headquarters. There were unconfirmed reports that shots were fired and that arrests were made. Señor Soto said 12 dockers reported to work and he hoped they would all gradually return by today.

Strike challenges Cavaco hard line

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The Prime Minister of Portugal, Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva, whose right-of-centre Social Democrats last July won the country's first absolute majority since democracy was established after the 1974 Revolution, is seeing his popularity decline sharply and faces a general strike today.

Recent public opinion polls have put the fall in his popularity at about 3 per cent per month. Last September 60 per cent approved of how he was governing, with only 11 per cent disapproving. At the end of February, only 43 per cent backed him and 25 per cent were dissatisfied.

Both the big central unions — the Communist-dominated CGTP and the Socialist-led UGT — are pulling their members out on strike today to protest against the Prime Minister's proposed package of labour legislation which will permit indiscriminate firing not currently allowed under the Constitution.

Only the Social Democrats in the UGT announced that they will not join the stoppage because it is "merely a joint political manoeuvre by the Communists and Socialists". But the Social Democratic unions did say that they were opposed to many of the measures in the labour package. The Christian Democrats have announced that they will support the strike.

The main reason for the decline in the Government's popularity and the general strike is Professor Cavaco Silva's steady determination to

modernize and restructure Portugal at all costs to prepare its agriculture and industry for the fierce competition from EEC countries — particularly from Spanish companies and northern banking giants — when all trading barriers are removed in 1992 or, at the latest, 1993.

The Prime Minister has alienated the workers with his proposed labour laws, but has also alienated entrepreneurs by going slow on the privatization of nationalized industry and the payment of compensation that he promised during the election campaign.

He has upset farm workers in the co-operatives by his programme of handing back most of the land occupied after the revolution, but has not pleased the landowners because he has not made any move yet to compensate them for their losses in farm equipment, cattle and crops over the past decade.

There has been dissent within his party because he has openly criticized the Social Democrats in Parliament for their slowness in getting his legislation through.

His Government has even turned doctors and dentists against it by cracking down on their taxation and by forcing young doctors to pledge more time to the public sector.

Professor Cavaco Silva said last week that he was not worried by the polls because what he was doing must be done. He also said that he did not believe there would be much support for the strike.

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Fresh poll setback for Labor

From A Correspondent Sydney

The tide turned for the Labor Party in Port Adelaide, a Labor stronghold in South Australia, at the weekend with voters delivering another embarrassing rebuff to Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister.

Port Adelaide is one of the 12 safest Labor seats in Australia and the Liberals needed a massive swing of 16.4 per cent for victory in the crucial by-election.

Just a week after the rout of Labor in the state elections in New South Wales, the Liberals almost pulled it off again on Saturday. This time, however, the Labor candidate, Mr Rod Sawford, a former headmaster, just scraped home on a two-party preference basis to beat the Liberal choice, Mrs Judy Fuller, who has been in politics for less than a year.

The swing against Labor was over 10 per cent and was further proof of the nationwide crisis now facing Mr Hawke, who is accused of having lost touch with ordinary working people.

Of the 72,000 voters, 15 per cent did not bother to cast their votes, though it is compulsory in Australia — such is the disillusion with Labor, especially in Port Adelaide, which is the seat vacated by the former Immigration Minister, Mr Mick Young, in the wake of two recent scandals.

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enough to have a transplant."

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"I probably should have mentioned it to you Mark, but I saw the card when I was out shopping."

Sara just wanted me to understand that her wishes should be carried out, if anything ever happened to her.

At that moment I couldn't help getting a little sentimental and telling her I hoped that would never happen.

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side of a residential terrace.
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around. It looks like the
headquarters of a secret
computer company or a 'high
tech' television studio. On
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TIMES DIARY CLEMENT FREUD

The correct term to use for those who love and are knowledgeable on the subject of Beaujolais is *amateurs du vin*. This is their time of year; the '87 vintage is in bottle, ready to be tasted, and the gimmicky nouveau, dreamt up by PR men, has passed its sell-by date and ceased to be an issue.

Berkmann's tasting took place last Thursday at the Londonderry Hotel — outside which the Kennedy Brookings flag fluttered even though Trusthouse Forte is poised to move in after its successful takeover.

Inside, the ritual fandango is practised by the combatants: pour a glass into your glass and swivel it round to examine the colour. Hold it to the light to gauge the tannin; smell it to assess the amount of oak, the presence of raspberry, the hint of vanilla... and chat — to anyone who will listen — about depth, colour and bouquet. Then do you take a substantial mouthful, drawing the wine into the deepest recesses, and, when people least expect it, aim this in an elegant arc at the sawdust-lined receptacles that an anxious management provides.

To be a successful wine taster you either have to buy a lot, or require a good eye, sound aim and be quick on your feet. I found a Morgan '87 by Jean Descombes outstandingly excellent and liked Moutin à Vent Domaine des Rosiers. The latter will need another couple of years in bottle by which time today's £5 a bottle, ex-VAT, may seem reasonable. Wines and property in the south-east of England appear to have similar inflation curves.

I have never had much respect for people who say "I have lost a lot of hair" when they actually know where each strand has gone. Thanks to the relentless advance of technology, the end of their predicament is in sight. "A small step for cranial moonshapers," said the *Times* headline over a report that the Government's Committee on the Safety of Medicines has approved a drug which has been shown to restore hair in a significant number of cases.

I am pleased not only because baldness will become an option rather than an unavoidable predicament, but because in the basement of my house there reside a firm of baldness consultants who receive so many letters asking for further particulars in respect of their advertisements that it is taking me up to 20 minutes a morning to find my mail from the sackful that arrive.

If indeed Messrs Upjohn UK Ltd have stumbled upon the magic formula, my fellow occupants will not be the only ones to go to the wall. Around the corner in Wigmore Street there is a company which advertises "two hours to eliminate signs of baldness"; at the bottom of Wimpole Street are surgeons for hair transplants, a Harley Street basement churns out wigs, and all the way up Regent Street are emporia that sell hats — surely the most efficient antidote to overt baldness.

Miss Sue Arnold, columnist, with whom I was discussing readers' mail, of which she gets much and I hardly any, said that any article mentioning weight-loss, elimination of wrinkles or stimulation of hair growth out-performs pleas for correspondents placed in *Lonely Hearts* columns.

The new cure is called Regaine (an acronym of Regime ER); write to them rather than to me, and tell any milliners' shares that you may have.

BARRY FANTONI



'I see the church is insisting on the four Rs'

My daughter is a TV interviewer, operates from a bed — playing her trade at what is considered an unsociable time of day. I was afraid, when she first gave me news of "having landed the job", that the selectors might have been influenced in her direction by the family's connection with the soft furnishings industry in general, couches in particular. She said not; it had been her personality.

Last Tuesday she flew to Paris to appear in a sister programme on French TV, where *Pillow Talk* has a pre-midnight slot. No money, they said, but first-class tickets, lunch at a slap-up restaurant weighed down by Michelin cutlery. She accepted, partly because she had never flown first-class, also because "they" said that previous guests on the programme had been Fairbanks, Redgrave, Barrymore, people like that, none of whom had asked for a fee.

At Heathrow they gave her an economy seat in a plane and when she remonstrated they upgraded her — which isn't the same; it's like being commissioned from the ranks. At Charles de Gaulle the PR man met her and said "Come with me to the airline desk. Put this airline bag over your shoulder and smile at the photographer." "No thanks," said my daughter, and they said "But that's how we got your flight, we shall be in trouble."

Then off to a shop which was to provide clothes for a publicity shot and when, at a time that most people have lunch, she had been made-up and dressed they put her into a room in front of a large picture of her great grandfather and said "Lie on that bed and smile at the photographer." "No thanks," said my daughter, "but I am hungry."

Alas, there was no time for food and drink and they were mega-peevish because of having spent all that money on the picture. At length, unfed and unwatery, she did her programme and asked whether she could fly home now. They laid on a car to the airport and after waiting for an hour or two because flights were full, she got back to London, economy, at around 8.30 pm. It seems there is no such thing as a free non-lunch either.

The decision of Tony Benn and Eric Heffer to stand in the leadership elections in October highlights Labour's political dilemma. The present leaders know the party cannot become electable unless it convinces voters that the success of Conservative economic policy is transient, that Labour has identified Britain's major economic problems and has workable answers to them. But although Labour's current thinking shows a degree of flexibility and imagination lacking for many years, its policy review now under way is fraught with internal divisions.

Spokesmen have identified key economic weaknesses: the balance of payments is deteriorating, the fall in unemployment is slow and mainly cosmetic, savings and investment rates are low and falling, civil industrial R & D is stagnating, and so on.

The conclusion is that present economic growth is unsustainable: rising demand and output are based on a rapid fall in savings and a huge rise in consumer credit, which have obvious limits. The resulting consumer boom is sucking in imports at an unprecedented rate.

In prospect is the projected fall in oil output, exports and tax revenue. So the next election will

be fought in a very different economic context.

That context may be favourable to Labour but it won't be itself in the election. So Labour now has seven "policy review groups" functioning, linked to the wider "Labour Listens" campaign in which views of members and sympathizers are being canvassed. On economic issues Bryan Gould, industry spokesman, is in the middle of a series of six policy speeches describing the "Gould Plan".

The policy thus far has three main elements: first, a call for industry-Government collaboration (including "bringing the Trade Union movement back into the machinery for decision-making on economic policy"), and a rejection of "excessive attention to the views of the financial establishment". This will involve subsidizing lending to industry for training and investment, and controls to restrict capital exports.

Secondly, there is a call for a trade policy based on "co-operative management of trade" and a rejection of current EEC moves towards extending the internal market. Finally, "social ownership" will be extended, combining a rejection of nationalization with measures to extend local authority economic activity, workers' co-operatives and public equity holdings, and proposing the "socialisation of the limited liability company."

The Shadow Treasury team is involved in the Economic Equality review group, which is concentrating on tax and social security issues. The aim is to link a major attack on poverty with a tax reform which will free Labour from the charge of being the party of high taxation. The former objective is likely to be based on minimum wage legislation, a reform of the benefits system to eliminate the poverty trap, and special employment and training programmes. The

tax system will become more progressive but with lower — possibly much lower — initial tax rates, and top rates no higher than the pre-Budget level.

Welcome though the rethinking is, the economic policy review has major weaknesses. In the first place, there is little connection between the review issues and Labour's economic prognosis for Britain. The policy review process is not being driven by a search for solutions to the problems of manufacturing reconstruction and balance of payments crisis which are at the core of Labour's economic analysis.

The Shadow Treasury team's concentration on essentially redistributive issues means that virtually no work is being done on macroeconomic policy, although that may well be of critical importance in itself and in relation to the industrial programme. In the industrial area there is virtually nothing

specific on the process of industrial reconstruction and the restoration of technological competitiveness: indeed Mr Gould's call for "managed trade" looks dangerously like a ploy to avoid that issue. It is hard to see how the extension of social ownership is relevant to the primary issues of investment and industrial change.

On the critical areas of publicly-funded science and R&D policy — currently an area of active and far-reaching policy changes — Labour appears to be saying little and doing nothing. There is little co-ordination between the policy review areas.

These weaknesses in focus are linked to weaknesses in research input. Labour has nothing like the degree of policy research back-up enjoyed by the Tories, and is doing little to overcome that handicap. For the most part the policy review groups are small coterie: they have extraordinarily little contact with the

wide range of specialist expertise which remains sympathetic to Labour, and are making no serious effort to extend that contact. Why is this, and why are the terms of the policy review so ill-adapted to the policy problems which Labour spokesmen probably rightly identify?

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the policy review is being fundamentally shaped by the political division within the party, by the need for the leadership to change course without too great a challenge to members' ideological predilections.

Labour may be listening but at a time when it needs a policy *perestroika* it is listening primarily to its own activists and not to specialists, however sympathetic, in social and economic policy. So the review process will keep the party happy and may even reshape the terms of political debate by the next election. But whether it will convey to the electorate that Labour has a grip on the real problems, and that its policies have the convincing authenticity of a genuinely alternative government, remains a wide open question.

Keith Smith, lecturer in economics at the University of Keele, is the author of *The British Economic Crisis* (Pelican).

Keith Smith finds little of relevance to Britain's real problems

Labour's economic blinker

Bernard Levin

This poisoned-ivy league

My account, a few weeks ago, of the breaking-up of a meeting at Wolverhampton Polytechnic has brought me a disturbing number of similar stories from a disturbingly wide variety of places of higher education. But before I continue the tale, a brief reminder of what I described may be useful.

The Conservative students' association at Wolverhampton had invited a diplomat from the South African embassy to address them and to answer their questions. He was prevented by force from speaking: a mob of student fascists broke up the meeting, shouting and spitting at him, and he had to be hustled out of the building, lest he and those who invited him might be injured. The fascists chalked up a victory over their terror of hearing views they did not hold, and Wolverhampton Poly returned to normal.

Normal, however, seems to mean something rather special there. A letter from the Director, published in *The Times*, largely agreed with my account of the proceedings and with my comments, but he insisted that the fascists are only a small minority at the Poly, most of the students being "responsible, law-abiding citizens". I have no reason to doubt it; unfortunately, it is the small minority which decides who may, and who may not, exercise free speech within the law on the campus of Wolverhampton Poly, and there was nothing in the Director's letter to suggest that he has any plans for bringing that state of affairs to a close.

Now, however, for further examples of fascist activities. I never supposed that it was only Wolverhampton that is subject to this plague; indeed, I knew very well it was not. But I did not know how far the plague had spread, nor to what alarming extent it seems that the new legislation for protecting freedom of speech at universities is already being nullified; it is hardly too much to say that freedom of violence is better off than freedom of speech.

First, let me describe a meet-

ing at Hull University which passed off without anybody breaking it up: the speaker was Mr Sanwar Ali, who is the chairman of the Young Monday Club, and who, despite his name and colour, has views on matters such as immigration that do not commend themselves to those who refuse a hearing, if necessary by force, to opinions with which they do not agree. As I say, Mr Ali made his speech, though he had to be hustled rapidly into and out of the building, in case the disaste for free speech on the part of the demonstrators outside should boil over into violence. But if you wonder why, if the meeting went ahead, I am discussing it at all, hear Mr Ali's account of what happened:

... at the railway station at Hull, I was met by four high-ranking police officers and was promptly shown to a waiting car with a police driver. I could not fail to notice two large mini-buses full of policemen: these were in front of us as we drove off to Hull University... The police were already on campus in force, and I was not allowed out of the car until the two mini-buses of police officers had got out to reinforce those already there... Inside the building, it was also full of policemen, which was very reassuring as there were demonstrators... trying to break into the room and... shouting obscenities... I also found out later that the police searched all those attending the meeting for concealed weapons.

Well, now, are we in South Korea or Panama? If neither, wherefore these busloads of constabulary, whence the decision to have a visiting speaker rushed to and from a lawful meeting in a car otherwise full of high-ranking police, why the need for more rozzers at the venue and still more inside the hall, how come the search of all those attending the meeting for concealed weapons? Does one not get a distinct feeling that free speech at Hull, although it is kept in the letter much of the time, is hardly kept in the spirit at any time?



Yes, one does. And one gets the feeling even more strongly when one moves the scene to the University of Kent at Canterbury, where the student Conservative association recently invited Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, chairman of the Monday Club, to address them. The fascists announced that they would "physically restrain" him from speaking. They blocked the entrance to the hall and refused to move when requested by the university authorities; they also refused when the police made the same request, whereupon the police cleared the way. The police, incidentally, were not called only when the obstruction became apparent; they were on the

campus in strength in advance. I ask again, shifting the geography: is this Paraguay, or Haiti? Where is the commitment to free speech on the part of the university authorities, let alone their commitment to the law which lays upon them an obligation to uphold it? Where is the belief, which was once shared without question right through any institution of higher learning, that anything which may lawfully be said may actually be said? How lazy, indifferent, cowardly or even tainted by the fascists' notions must be the authorities who have allowed matters to go so far that large squads of police must be summoned to a university — a university — to ensure that

people wishing to hear a visiting speaker are not physically prevented from doing so, to allow the speaker to make his speech without being rendered inaudible by the chanting of obscenities, and to guarantee his bodily safety and that of those who have come to listen to him? Curiously enough, those questions are not wholly rhetorical; they have answers. But the answers are, in a sense, more chilling and more lamentable than the questions. For it seems that it is not only the fascists who are ignoring or circumventing the new law; it is also, in some places, the university authorities. The trick is done, within the law, by demanding of student bodies who have invited

"controversial" speakers that they should pay for the security that is needed for the meeting to go ahead in safety if not in peace and quiet.

It is a long time since I was a student, but some things don't change, and one of these is that college societies rarely have enough funds to buy their guest speaker a bun and a cup of tea, let alone to pay hundreds of pounds (for that is what security today costs) to establish the right to free speech.

Cardiff seems to have pioneered this technique, which will not surprise those who remember that it was a speech charter and included in it an entrenched right for the demonstrators to shout the speaker down: "chanting", they called it. It is Liverpool, however, that has taken furthest the evasion of the law. In a comprehensive document on the subject, ringingly entitled *Code of Practice on Freedom of Speech*, we find, among other requirements which the university may demand from a student body planning a meeting, is that "any charges levied by the local police be met by the organising body" and "payment in advance be required to cover hire charges and other reasonable contingencies". Neat, eh? No one is refused permission to hold a meeting which requires a police presence and other expensive security measures, but the university retains the power to make the meeting impossible by demanding money the organisers have not got.

I do not know when or how, let alone why, a minority of students ceased to believe in free speech, and to demand the right to abolish it for opinions with which they disagreed. Nor do I know when, how or why that minority were given the right to do so by the university authorities. But I am quite sure that a university which connives with such a minority by retaining a financial sanction over free speech is hardly fit to call itself by that most honourable name.

Commentary • ROBIN OAKLEY

Fodder above itself

The fuss over David Alton's abortion limitation Bill is bolstering a myth about private members' legislation. Most of the key social legislation of the Sixties — abolition of capital punishment (Sydney Silverman), the legalizing of homosexuality (Leo Abse) and easier abortion (David Steel) — was the result of private members' Bills, we are reminded.

True — but only because the government of the day provided the time. The Silverman Bill, for example, had nine Wednesday morning sittings in a committee of the whole House. The Abortion Bill needed two all-night sittings in government time to get through its Report stage.

The truth is that the odds are heavily against the Alton Bill and any others like it. In a timely new book, *Private Members Bills* (Cambridge University Press, £22.50), David Marsh and Melvyn Read note that since the war only 10 private members' Bills which have had votes on the second or third reading have become law. Of these, only three did so without receiving government time, the last in the 1958/59 session.

Marsh and Read put it bluntly: "Private members' Bills fail if they are opposed in Parliament, if they are in any way contentious. In fact almost any degree of opposition will prevent a Bill becoming law."

The idea that backbench MPs make any significant input into the legislative programme in their own right is a fiction. Governments reckon they should have first say in the priorities for legislation, and impose their will ruthlessly. This

government did not like the late Robert Taylor's Affiliation Orders Bill. It won a second reading but Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, told him that if he persevered then it would be defeated in the Lords, either by filibuster or by the whips. The carrot was a Law Commission review. Taylor withdrew.

Ministers didn't like Trevor Skeet's Youth and Community Bill in the same session. Frustrated when they sought to delete its major clauses in committee, they tabled 77 amendments at Report stage and talked it out.

MPs seeking a memorial to their Westminster years in the shape of their own Bill on the Statute Book know it is best to stick to the unambitious or the technical. Most go cap in hand to the Government asking if it has any unconsidered trifles.

MPs cannot introduce Bills whose main purpose is a charge on the Exchequer. By custom, they avoid areas where the Government is busy itself. Contentious Bills will rarely succeed without Government time, which is now rarely offered. So the choice for an MP with a place in the ballot is to risk a bold measure which will win publicity and most probably fail or to pilot through something the Government wants.

Although the number of Bills has increased from 50 per session in the 1950s to 88, the success rate has declined from 46 per cent to less than 30 per cent. Ten Fridays per session limits the number of balloted Bills with a chance and much of the increase has been in no-hope Ten Minute Rule Bills, which offer no more than the time to

make a propaganda point. Of 396 introduced in the 1970s only four became law.

Piloting Bills which are bound to fail is still good practice for would-be ministers and can arouse public opinion sufficiently to press governments to future action. But most MPs take the other course. More than a third of the so-called private members' bills originate in government departments and another third in official reports.

The sheer busyness of governments these days is another factor. Government has encroached ever more into such fields as administrative law where private MPs traditionally grazed, leaving them with little more than the non-party political hot potatoes, smoking and seat belts which governments duck. But on those the restrictions on private Bill procedure ensure that there is endless debate and little resolution.

It is a recipe for parliamentary impotence and it is a wonder that backbenchers have not risen in revolt.

What form could reform take? Marsh and Read suggest the establishment of a steering committee for private members' legislation controlling part of the parliamentary timetable, the submission to the ballot not only of MPs' names but also of their planned Bills and a ban on more than one Bill on a particular issue in each parliament.

That might help. Or are today's backbenchers concerned only with mounting on their study walls "The Home Office Couldn't Find Time For It But This Sucker Did" Bill?

SCIENCE REPORT

Rockfish relics

Discoveries from Cretaceous sediments in West Africa 120 million years old have thrown new light on the evolutionary history of the modern coelacanth, *Latimeria chalumnae*. This enigmatic fish was thought to have been extinct for 50 million years until one was caught in deep waters off South Africa in 1938. Several have since been caught by fishermen off the Comoro Islands, near Madagascar.

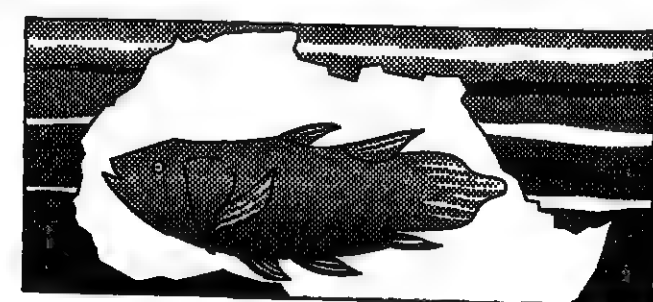
The new finds, in Niger, are of fossils discovered by an expedition jointly mounted by the Natural History Museum and Kingston Polytechnic which also discovered spectacular dinosaur fossils.

Peter Forey, a coelacanth specialist at the Natural History Museum, who is examining the Niger finds, says the fish-bearing rock contains rich fossilized remains of coelacanths that will enormously augment the fossil record — until now consisting only of five scraps of bone from widely scattered areas of Africa. By default, these fossils have all been grouped together into a single genus. Now, it is hoped, it will be possible to form a more accurate picture of the Cretaceous coelacanth's diversity.

It is also hoped that the richness of the Niger finds will clarify the issue whether coelacanths or lungfish are more closely related to amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

Modern adult coelacanths are usually 3ft long, with heavy scales and a fin structure more closely resembling the limbs of four-legged land vertebrates than the spiny rays of most bony fish. Lungfish are a related but quite separate group of fleshy-finned fish, many species of which are still extant.

Although most zoologists consider that lungfish, not coelacanths, are the closest living relatives of land animals, the relationships between extinct groups has been a matter of fierce debate.



David Hart

Certainly, the physiology of the modern coelacanth is unlike that of a land animal. Its swim bladder, far from providing an accessory lung, is packed with fatty tissue rather than air spaces. And, like sharks and rays, the blood of coelacanths has a high concentration of the nitrogenous waste product urea, which helps to prevent the influx of water through the skin of fish spending much of their time at great depth. The ancestors of modern coelacanths seem to have been

committed to a marine environment for millions of years. The fossil record, as now amplified by the Niger discoveries, shows that the modern coelacanth represents the exception, not the general habit, of Cretaceous coelacanths. Coelacanths were then much more diverse, with freshwater as well as marine species. *Latimeria* seems to be the sole survivor of an ancient lineage.

Although fragmented, the new fossils are well preserved and show a wealth of surface detail. Skull bones indicate that some of the fish were about 5ft long. Part of one skull is similar to that described from north-east Brazil two years ago.

It will not be surprising if the Niger specimen proves to be of the same species, for the South Atlantic had just opened in the early Cretaceous, at the beginning of the period in which Africa and America drifted apart.

HENRY GEE

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IN THE SHAD

Mr Joe Bassano, C... Minister means with... towns long... 3000 inhabitants... he should give... no should they... Mr Bassano's... supporting his... political... community... of Sir Joshua... doctrine has... popular interpretation... whose fear of being... shaped by left... open in return for... freedom for... recognition of the... The package was... Jones, who himself... by there is little... many inhabitants on... of a wide... of the... all further Anglo-Spanish... 1914 Brussels Agreement... covered such fears... If people did not... at least they did not... the extent of rejecting... and of concession to...



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FROM PRAGUE TO YEREVAN

The deployment of Soviet troops on the streets of Yerevan and the detention of nationalist leaders has brought the unrest in the Caucasian republics to a new and exceptionally dangerous stage. Intended to prevent a mass demonstration planned for Saturday, the Kremlin's show of strength will have served only to deepen Armenian resentment. In defiant private telephone calls some Armenians told foreign journalists they were being treated like delinquents or colonials; not as citizens. These will be common sentiments.

In any constituent Soviet republic, so clumsy a show of force from Moscow would have been a false move, presupposing as it did the inevitability of violence. With Armenians, who regard themselves as more conscientious, more cosmopolitan and generally more civilized than Russians, it was particularly ill-advised. In the past few months, Armenians have demonstrated peacefully in their own capital. Yesterday and Saturday, in a show of civil disobedience rare in the Soviet Union, that dignity has been preserved. Everyone stayed at home. This passive protest was met with a show of force. If younger and more radical Armenians now resort to violence, that would be regrettable though not incomprehensible.

Initially the Kremlin tolerated the demonstrations and petitions over the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in an evident attempt to keep up the appearance of *glasnost*. Once the wider implications of the dispute became clear — with the demand for changes in the republic borders and the anti-Armenian violence in Azerbaijan — the tolerance ebbed away. Last week, Moscow not only rejected the Armenian case outright, but also condemned those who lobbied the centre in their own sectional interests and authorized the republican governments to quell unrest, by force if necessary.

By then, however, Armenian hopes had been raised. The establishment of a commission of inquiry and the promise of a verdict suggested the status of Nagorno-Karabakh as a part of Azerbaijan was not set in stone. Armenian

disappointment when the Supreme Soviet ruled last week, in advance of the official deadline, that change was out of the question, would have been all the greater.

Still more disturbing to Armenians than the verdict itself, however, must have been the terms in which it was couched. The Supreme Soviet resolution spoke of the responsibility of the republican administrations to "bring to strict account those who by their actions destabilize the situation and encroach on the friendship and co-operation of fraternal Soviet peoples". If they failed, it made clear that the responsibility for order, and the protection of the public, passed to the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

This effectively revives the principles of the "Brezhnev doctrine" as it was applied to the nations of Eastern Europe since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and applies them to the practice of the Kremlin's nationalities' policy. A threat to the security of one nationality — or at least what Moscow interprets as a threat — is now to be regarded as a threat to the unity and security of all. Thus will an armed intervention from Moscow be "justified" anywhere in the Soviet Union: by the Gorbachov doctrine on nationalities' policy.

Excuses will be made: that it is Mr Gorbachov's misfortune to face these difficulties just as he is trying to dismantle the damaging legacy of the Brezhnev doctrine in Eastern Europe; that he has been outvoted by the "ideological hardliners" in his leadership over nationalities' policy; and that he is not to blame for the curtailing of *glasnost* in Armenia. But the discontent in Eastern Europe which culminated successfully in East Germany 1953, Hungary 1956 and Czechoslovakia 1968 has its roots in the presumption of Moscow in trying to rule countries of which it is not worthy. The distinction between Prague and Yerevan may be the distinction between a nominally sovereign country and a constituent republic of the Soviet Union; but the troops and the guns are the same.

WHEN THE CHIPS ARE UP

A furious row between the United States and Japan over prices of semiconductor threatened, just a year ago, to spark the first serious trade war since 1945. President Reagan, beset by protectionist pressures at home, imposed discriminatory 100 per cent tariffs on a range of Japanese goods in retaliation for breaches by Japanese companies of the bilateral Semiconductor Pact, which had been agreed against US threats in 1986. In the event, the Japanese government decided it had more to lose by retaliating, bit its collective lip and bullied its producers to toe the line and trim output.

Last week, the affair took a new turn in Geneva. A disputes panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ruled that the pact illegally broke GATT rules by establishing a cartel to maintain high micro-chip prices in the rest of the world. That is not likely to end the matter. Yet more rows can be expected.

The affair is replete with painful lessons on the dangers of interfering with free trade and seeking advantage through bilateral deals. Raising prices, after all, the object of the pact at a time when a glut of micro-chips — the building blocks of the electronic age — obliged producers to sell unprofitably. That is how cycles in industrial output and demand favour the most efficient producers.

Japan's illegal efforts to meet its side of the pact have exaggerated the cycle — a familiar result of trade rows over anything from steel to packaging materials. Prices of standard memory chips have more than doubled in a year as the electronics trade picked up, forcing a £50 rise in the price of some popular home computers in Britain. Shortages have developed, even in the United States. In some cases, supplies have had to be rationed, chiefly benefiting Japanese electronics companies, which naturally supply their own factories first. In an industry where products quickly become obsolete, there is no incentive for Japanese manufacturers to increase capacity and risk further wrath from the United States or anti-

dumping actions in Europe. The European Commission had made the initial GATT complaint against the pact, arguing that, since Japan and the US account for four fifths of world output, their price-fixing cartel damaged electronics manufacturers in Europe and elsewhere which had to import the chips as components. It is part of a general complaint that, to ease political pressure, Japan is giving trade preference to the United States at the expense of Europe. That argument is important, though hardly helped in the present case by the continued pursuit of European anti-dumping moves against some Japanese semiconductor.

The European Commission has drawn the lesson that it needs to shout louder, so that it can make equally favourable trade deals. But bilateral pacts merely distort trade further. The propaganda rows that accompany them poison the atmosphere for open trade and heighten calls for protection.

Open trade can only be safeguarded through multilateral agreements that do not discriminate between one country and another — the cornerstone of GATT. The four-year GATT talks to liberalize trade under the Uruguay round, now nearly half way through, have produced one particularly hopeful sign. The three industrial trade blocks have agreed that GATT machinery to resolve disputes and monitor members' trade practices needs strengthening. But in too many areas, notably agriculture, the talks have ground on indecisively because leading nations think they can do a better deal for themselves by bilateral haggling.

It is about time the European Community, in particular, changed this discredited time. For its members can see the results nearer at home. If trade within the Community is to be free after 1992, members will have to abandon their own special deals, for instance over Japanese car imports or textiles from the third world. Ending the damaging distortions these have brought may prove a painful process.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE ROCK

If Mr Joe Bassano, Gibraltar's new Chief Minister means what he says, the Rock is about to cast a lengthening shadow on Anglo-Spanish relations. Whether that is in the interests of its 30,000 inhabitants, however, is something to which he should give very serious thought. So too should they.

Mr Bassano's victory in last week's general election, with 58 per cent of the electorate supporting his Socialist Labour Party in a 76 per cent poll, can hardly be dismissed as a political accident. After 40 years or so of continuity, mostly under the skilled guidance of Sir Joshua Hassan, the 17,000-strong electorate has voted for change. The most popular interpretation is that he reflected the burgeoning nationalism of Gibraltarians, whose fear of being sold-out by Whitehall was sharpened by last December's deal which granted joint use of the airport facilities to Spain — in return for Madrid's acquiescence to the deregulation of airlines in Europe, more freedom for cross-border traffic and the resumption of the ferry to Algeciras.

The package was given the blessing of Sir Joshua, who himself had sat in on the talks. But there is little doubt that it was seen by many inhabitants on the Rock as the thin end of a wedge which would ultimately lead to Spanish sovereignty. By restating his opposition to the deal and refusing to take part in all further Anglo-Spanish talks based on the 1984 Brussels Agreement, Mr Bassano has exploited such fears.

If people did not actively support what he said, at least they did not actively oppose it to the extent of rejecting him outright at the polls. But Gibraltarians are opposed to almost any kind of concession to Madrid — which is

unreasonable. Admittedly Spanish sights remain fixed on the ultimate objective of regaining sovereignty over the Rock. But the colony's 1969 constitution reaffirms that no change in sovereignty will take place without the consent of the majority of its people — and Britain has painstakingly promised to abide by this. Whether it is wise for Britain to set its face so firmly against change is very questionable. There are good grounds for advancing towards what is known as the Andorra solution, which would involve flying both the British and Spanish flags above the Rock while retaining the British way of life and administration.

But to argue against compromise on such issues as airport rights is certainly counter-productive. Gibraltar at present depends upon Britain for development aid. If Mr Bassano wants to build up the Rock's economy he will have to rely on British help and/or the co-operation of Spain.

There is a siege mentality about Gibraltarians which historically may not be all that surprising. But places under siege tend at best to survive — rather than prosper. His early comment since the election indicates that Mr Bassano is not as opposed to compromise as his rhetoric has suggested. His chief objection seems to be to deals which are negotiated with Gibraltar's acquiescence rather than its active participation. He wants to do things on his own, not simply as an appendage of Whitehall. Britain and Spain have clearly to find a way of working with Mr Bassano, but he should realise too that he will have to learn to live with London and Madrid as well. There are political and economic realities that he will have to recognise and the sooner he does so the better for everyone concerned.

S African view of a killing

From the *Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of South Africa*
Sir, With reference to your editorial, "The case against execution" (March 16), I should like to draw the attention of your readers to aspects of the case involving the murder of Mr Dlamini in September, 1984, which might have been more clearly brought out.

Because detailed information on the case was not immediately available to commentators in Britain, the impression was initially created that the six persons convicted of the crime were innocent bystanders, implicated by an obscure legal principle.

All six convicted of the Dlamini murder, according to evidence, committed acts which contributed to the fate of Mr Dlamini: two threw stones, two were involved in petrol attacks on the Dlamini residence, one silenced a person in the crowd who tried to speak out against the murder, and one seized the victim and disarmed him. Both the trial and appeal courts were satisfied that the mob had intended to kill Mr Dlamini.

As far as the doctrine of common purpose or unlawful joint enterprise in homicide is concerned, there are a number of cases in recent English law (*Chan Wing-Siu vs Regina* (1984) and *Regina vs Ward* (1987), amongst others) where the higher courts in this country confirmed the principle that participants in joint enterprises are liable for even unusual consequences of acts committed in the enterprise, provided that they could have been foreseen.

South African and English law do not differ appreciably on this point. Common purpose is, accordingly, not a legal doctrine of the South African judiciary's creation, nor has this doctrine been unacceptably extended in the light of evidence led in court. This hardly deserves the description of "legal chicanery" in your editorial.

Should the judgment have been "tailored" to suit the South African Government, why were two of the original eight accused acquitted on the charge of murder and why would an appeal court judge subsequently have agreed without hesitation to the submission of hitherto unheard evidence? The fresh evidence was submitted on behalf of a State witness, whose evidence in the trial court was held to be privileged; had he accordingly not been cross-examined in open court.

I do not wish to draw direct parallels, but events in Belfast this past weekend may have given many Britons a better appreciation of the problems involved in applying the process of justice to mob crimes. Yours sincerely, JUSTUS DE GOEDE, South African Embassy, Trafalgar Square, WC2, March 25.

Ford impasse

From Mr Martin Lowe
Sir, It was depressing to read and hear about the sacrifice of £40 million of investment and 1,000 jobs in Dundee by Mr Ron Todd, General Secretary of the TGWU (report, March 22).

It was surprising to learn that Mr Todd still favours uniform national wage rates in spite of the enormous variance in the costs of living, especially housing, between, for example, Dundee and Dagenham. It was, however, instructive to hear his explanation that the interests of his (union's) members come before those of another union's members, and those of anyone else.

Here, it seems to me, is the clearest statement for years that trade unionism as practised in this country is a cartel of employed labour that acts directly against the short, medium and long-term interests of all unemployed people.

Much has been made of the apparent willingness of many people to give their 2 per cent tax cut to the NHS. I wonder how many members of the TGWU would have sacrificed some slight self-interest, real or imagined, to help create 1,000 Scottish jobs in an area which desperately needs them.

I shall never know. Unlike the British taxpayer, they were given no choice. Yours faithfully, MARTIN LOEWE, 16 Belle Vue Road, Colchester, Essex, March 22.

Post-16 education

From Mrs Patricia Rowan
Sir, Stuart Sexton's letter (March 24) in response to the Education Reform Group pamphlet by myself and Martin Lightfoot (who is not an ILEA official) is misleading in its defence of London's sixth forms.

It is not in the educational or financial interests of schools or children to neglect a state of affairs in which most sixth forms are small and getting smaller, the proportion of students choosing to stay on in the sixth form is declining, and A levels and life chances are suffering accordingly.

A non-viable sixth form cannot offer a proper choice of A levels, let alone vocational alternatives. Where the sixth-form consortium compromise exists, the students have to travel to put their A-level selection together, and often still

Culprits who litter up the country

From the *Earl of Bradford*
Sir, I am delighted to read "Thatcher's tidy vision", report and photograph, March 23 that at long last the Government seems to be making the problem of litter seriously, even if the "litter" was especially arranged for the occasion. It is desperately sad to see the state of our towns, countryside, and particularly our roads and motorways, with the enormous amount of non-bio-degradable litter disgusting the whole of our lovely land. Why do we feel this need to ruin Britain, something that seems to set us apart from almost any other country in the world?

Since the start of this year I have gone out during the weekends with my two elder sons, aged seven and five, and a rubbish bag to clear some of the litter clogging the hedgerows around Weston Park. So far we have covered about a mile, including one lay-by, and filled eight dustbin-sized bags.

The final straw was when we found in the entrance to Weston Park, which we had cleared the previous weekend, along with the inevitable crisp packets, a newly-discarded disposable nappy. Someone seems to be taking the word disposable a little too literally!

Some three months ago an Austin Maxi was abandoned in the lane alongside the park wall, under one of our most magnificent oaks, and set alight, leaving behind an appalling mess and probably killing the tree.

Manufacturers of cars, packets, etc should be forced to print a notice on the outside of any containers that are non-bio-degradable: "Either take this container home or put it in a litter basket". A stiffer system of fines should be brought in and properly enforced; and we must get the children on our side, with greater emphasis and involvement through teachers and schools, to shame their parents into behaving better.

A charity needs to be set up, preferably funded by fast-food companies, drink manufacturers, snack-food producers, cigarette firms etc, to impress on the British public that they are responsible for how this country looks. The Government should publish a leaflet highlighting that responsibility.

Two-way 'glasnost'

From Mr Julian Brazier, MP for Canterbury (Conservative)
Sir, As the MP for the constituency in which the Simon Langton School lies, may I comment that Bernard Levin's acidic remarks (March 14) on their exchange with a Russian school (report, March 7; letters, March 18) detracts sharply from what would otherwise be a good theme.

The Soviet bloc does indeed continue to persecute its citizens within its borders and prevent them from leaving the country. Furthermore, despite some encouraging signs, the war in Afghanistan continues, with the Red Army continuing to massacre civilians, as the five million refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries will testify.

None of this should detract, however, from the fact that Russia contains a large proportion of decent-minded citizens who would like to meet people from other countries and make friends with them. Furthermore, their Government's willingness to encourage this pupil exchange — the

No manner of doubt

From the General Manager, New D'Oyly Carte Opera Company
Sir, How right was Charles Marowitz to say, in his review (March 21) from Los Angeles of Jonathan Miller's production of *The Mikado*, that the Savoy Operas still have a long lease of life.

His reference to "the D'Oyly Carte tradition... mouldering in the dust" must surely have been made without his knowledge of the good news you reported in your publication (March 1) concerning the relaunch of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.

Our vigorous new productions of *Iolanthe* and *The Yeomen of the Guard* will visit 11 British cities before opening in London in late summer.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD CONDON, General Manager, New D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, 20 Stukeley Street, WC2, March 24.

fail to find their preferred choice. Many give up; some seek a better option at a tertiary college elsewhere.

It was for the same educational considerations that the Roman Catholic diocese (quite independently of ILEA) decided that it was in the best interests of all children in their care to replace sixth forms with a sixth-form college.

There is no reason why "excellent schools like the London Oratory and Cardinal Vaughan" should wither away without their sixth forms. Equally good 11-16 schools have flourished for years alongside tertiary systems in Somerset, Devon, and other parts of the country.

Yours faithfully, PATRICIA ROWAN, 28 Elm Park Gardens, SW10, March 24.

Other charities could hold sponsored litter-picks, at so much per filled bag of litter, achieving two fine results rather than one.

Local councils could publicise their free dumps rather more, as few people seem to realise that they can take litter, both small and large, to a council dump in their area. Our council here recently organised a special service to pick up all the large litter that the dustmen normally will not remove — an excellent idea, but sadly, they have chosen to put a sign in lay-bys round south Staffordshire which reads, "Please take your litter home", and at the same time to remove all the litter bins. These lay-bys have been turned into litter tips.

Finally, could not the Manpower Services Commission devise a countryside litter-clearance scheme to provide temporary employment for the long-term unemployed? And, in view of our overcrowded gulls, could not prisoners be made to atone for their crimes by clearing litter and removing graffiti rather than learning bad habits and how not to be caught on the next occasion?

Yours sincerely, BRADFORD, Weston Park, Shifnal, Shropshire.

From Miss Elizabeth Marden
Sir, While she is drawing public attention to the litter in parks, where there are, at least, employees paid to clear up the mess created by our slovenly habits, I hope that Mrs Thatcher will not overlook the far greater mess strewn along the margins of our national motorways, where there appears to be no one employed to clear it. No ordinary member of the public nor voluntary task force can take action themselves in these areas, for safety reasons.

However insensitive many of us have become to the sight ourselves, anyone with a modicum of national pride must feel ashamed of the first impression given to foreign visitors, driving to London along the M2 as if through a vast refuse tip.

Could not the tourist board put pressure on local authorities to clean up the motorways before the tourist season starts? Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH MARDEN, 6 Powis Court, Powis Square, W11.

first of its kind, I believe — points to a thawing of attitudes.

The way to test it is by encouraging and expanding such worthwhile initiatives as that taken by the Simon Langton School; it was a privilege to meet and discover the enthusiasm of the pupils Canterbury sent. At the same time we must continue to call attention to the plight of Vasil Shipilov and other political and religious prisoners in the Soviet Union.

We may yet see the Berlin Wall come down, religious freedom in Russia itself, visas for Jewish emigrants, and the Red Army leave Afghanistan. We will do so if Mr Gorbachov really does wish to see these things happen and has the political will to carry them out.

Grassroots initiatives, like that of the Simon Langton and Vladimir School 25, can help to thaw the climate and make it possible for him. Standing arrogantly aloof and criticising all such exchanges certainly will not help.

The West must be both vigilant and encouraging. Yours faithfully, JULIAN BRAZIER, House of Commons, March 26.

From Mr Michael Heap
Sir, Your second leader today (March 24) has the caption, "Glasnost with gaps".

This prompts the question, "If there are gaps in the glasnost is there more openness?" Yours faithfully, MICHAEL HEAP, 35 Westbourne Road, Penarth, South Glamorgan, March 24.

Not true casualties

From Mr John Elton
Sir, Dr Roger Saunders's complaint (March 24) about misuse of the emergency services of the NHS would make more sense if general practices were better organised and — dare I say? — properly financed.

It must be the experience of many of your readers (especially those with children) that all too often a telephone call or visit to a local clinic evokes the automatic response: "Go down to casualty!" Yours faithfully, JOHN ELTON, 3 Raymer Court, Avenue Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire, March 24.

Unsuitable treatment

From Dr L. D. R. Smith and Dr Arpan Banerjee
Sir, A 37-year-old man, of no fixed abode, was admitted to this hospital with sores on his legs. Due to infestation, and complying with hospital regulations, his clothes were burned on admission.

His sores are well healed and he is keen to be discharged, but sadly no longer has anything to wear.

We have now waited 19 days for the State provision of suitable clothing for a 72 in waist. Yours, L. D. R. SMITH, ARPAN BANERJEE, St Thomas' Hospital, SE1, March 27.

Smoking a cause of child burns

From Dr D. J. Dye
Sir, The report (early editions, March 23) on the New Year's Day fire in Merthyr Tydfil draws welcome attention to the dangers of smoking materials in the hands of children.

In addition to the fire reported there have been at least two other fatal fires involving children playing with smoking materials in South Wales in the past three months; both fires also resulted in serious burns and permanent disfigurement to other children who escaped from the fires.

The staff of burns units such as ours are sickened by such needless suffering. If people must persist in the dangerous habit of smoking they should at least be persuaded to keep their smoking materials out of the reach of children. Perhaps a warning to that effect should be prominently displayed on all cigarette packets and matchboxes.

Ideally all smoking materials should be in child-proof containers, but I suppose that would be considered too expensive. The £20,000 it costs to treat each major burn comes, of course, from a different budget! Yours faithfully, D. J. DYE (Consultant anaesthetist), Welsh Regional Burns Unit, St Lawrence Hospital, Chepstow, Gwent, March 23.

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 28 1871

After the debacle of Sedan, in 1870, Napoleon III (1808-1873) followed his wife, Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial into exile at Chislehurst, Kent. Queen Victoria had a warm regard for him and after his death was notably kind to his widow and their son.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO HER MAJESTY

Yesterday afternoon the Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Murat, and attended by his suite, left Cannes, France, on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle.

At Windsor an enthusiastic reception awaited the Emperor. Her Majesty's private suite of waiting-rooms had been thrown open for the use of the illustrious visitor, and upon the arrival platform on each side of the entrance crowds of the most influential inhabitants awaited his arrival. Outside, in the Dutch-wood, between the railings of the Queen's entrance and the Lodge-gate leading to the Castle slopes, a crowd of several thousand people had assembled. Those who could gain an elevated place upon the rails remained till the Emperor appeared.

At the command of Her Majesty the Queen, two close carriages were sent from the Castle Mews to convey His Majesty to the Castle, Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, awaited, on behalf of the Queen, the coming of the Emperor, while Mrs. Macdonald, mother of Madame de Camille, with the two children of Marshal Canrobert, Mr. Marcel and Mlle. Clare Canrobert, remained in the waiting-room; the little boy, who was dressed in a Highland costume, holding a bouquet of choice flowers for presentation to the Emperor. The Royal household of Windsor was represented by Mr. J. Devereux, ex-Mayor, and Mr. Councillor Wildman.

At 2.45 p.m. precisely the train glided into the station. As soon as it stopped His Majesty stepped from the train, and upon his appearance was greeted with loud and continued bursts of cheering. There could be no mistake about it, the sympathy of the nation were with the Emperor, who, smiling pleasantly, bowed and acknowledged the compliment mingled as the cheering was with cries of "Vive l'Empereur." His Majesty was received by Viscount Sydney, and Mrs. Macdonald (who is a resident of Windsor) advanced with Marshal Canrobert's children on each side of her, Marshal Canrobert presenting the bouquet to the Emperor, who thanked the little fellow for his kindness.

His Majesty was then conducted to the Queen's carriage, and as he issued from the porch of the Royal waiting-room, the immense crowd outside began to cheer loudly. His Majesty, followed by the suite in the second carriage, drove across the Dutch-wood and up the Castle slopes to the Palace, where he was met by Her Majesty the Queen.

The Emperor remained in the Castle till 5.35 p.m., a little over half an hour, and then drove back to the station attended by his suite, and by Viscount Sydney and the Earl of Mountbatten. The terminus and the approaches were thronged nearly as much as upon his arrival; and the cheering was again renewed as the Emperor entered the train.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 26: The Princess Royal and Captain Mark Phillips left Heathrow Airport, London this evening for Australia where Her Royal Highness will open and attend the Bicentennial Royal Easter Show in Sydney for the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales.

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Queen Ingrid of Denmark celebrates her birthday today.

Birthdays today

The Right Rev Dr C.K.N. Bardsley, former Bishop of Coventry, 81; Mr Dirk Bogarde, actor, 66; Marjorie Courtenay of Brecknock, 88; the Hon George Bruce, portrait painter, 58; Professor Sir John Butterfield, former Master, Downing College, Cambridge, 68; Mr R.C. Clarke, group chief executive, United Biscuits (Holdings), 59; Mr Richard Eyre, director-designate, National Theatre, 45; Mr Robert Harris, actor, 88; Mr Peter Holwell, principal, London University, 52; Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, 73; Mr Frank Judd, director, Oxfam, 53; Mr Neil Kinnock, MP, 46; Mr Raymond Lister, artist and author, 69; Mr Martin Neary, organist, 48; Mr Michael Parkinson, broadcaster, 53; Professor Merton Sanders, chemical pathologist, 62; Mr Richard Stigloe, lyricist, 45.

Dinner

St Nazaire Society
Mr Billie Stephens and Mr Michael Stephens, Presidents of the St Nazaire Society, presided at a dinner held at Armory House on Saturday, Mr Don Randall, Dr Bill Watson and Mr Mike Murden also spoke.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Michael Forester-Walker and Miss E. Hedley
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Sir Michael Forester-Walker, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Hedley, of Bellingham, Northumberland.

Mr C.J. Scott and Miss E.J. Boxhall
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Sir Oliver Scott, Bt, and Lady Scott, of Windermere and London, and Emma, only daughter of Mr Michael Boxhall, of Islington, and Mrs Jennifer Boxhall, of Wimbledon.

Mr H.M.C. Allen and Mrs M.S. Wigginton
The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of the late Mr R.C. Allen, and Mrs Sonia Tucker, of Hove, and Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.V. Stevens, of La Tour de Peitz, Switzerland.

Mr C.E. Armit and Miss C.A. Crowther
The engagement is announced between Colin Edward, eldest son of Mr R. Armit, of Brook Green, London, and Mrs B.M. Armit, of Clifton, Bristol, and Christine Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M.J. Crowther, of Caerphilly, South Wales.

Mr A.M. Carey and Miss L.M. Farnant
The engagement is announced between Alastair Mohun, third son of Dr and Mrs D.M.M. Carey, of 30 Shepherds Way, Liphook, Hampshire, and Elizabeth Mary, third daughter of Mr and Mrs D.B. Farnant, of Abbotswood, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J.C. Dickinson and Dr S.A. Jenkins
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. Dickinson, of Romiley, Stockport, Cheshire, and Sally, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Glyn Jenkins, of Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. Forbes-Cockell and Miss L. Hyman
The engagement is announced between Caird, younger son of the late Mr Seton Forbes-Cockell, of Ascot, Berkshire, and Lynne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Hyman, of Stamford, Connecticut.

Mr J.F. Gathercole and Miss M.T. Stevenson
The engagement is announced between James, son of Colonel and Mrs R. Gathercole, of Chesham, Surrey, and Megan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard C. Stevenson, of Sandhurst, Kent.

Roman Catholic church on trial

The harrowing picture which went round the world last week, of an Irish Roman Catholic priest giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a dying British soldier, was an image of merciful Christian compassion at its finest.

But the soldier was dying because of the actions of an Irish Catholic mob, whose hatred of the British had been whipped up in the weeks before by other priests of that same church.

The Irish Catholic tragedy has become a succession of extreme contrasting images, suggesting that the root conflict in Ireland is not between Catholic and Protestant, or even either or both and the British, but between divided halves of the Irish Catholic identity.

And that is where the church is on trial itself. If Catholicism is a healthy and wholesome religion, it will ultimately achieve the integration of this divided soul. If it is not, the parts will remain opposed, doing famous good one day, infamous evil the next. And the evil will prevail.

Among sophisticated middle class Belfast Protestants, the major criticism of Irish Catholicism is that it is "more Catholic than the Pope", meaning that it has pushed to the limit those features of its character which make it so potent, and also so unattractive to those opposed to it.

But this is a special sociological use of the word "catholic", as a national or tribal badge: it is not the way the word is used in the Creed; and it is not what theologians say catholic means.

Of true Christian catholicism, the Irish Roman Catholic Church could do with more, rather than less.

That tribal usage has a sound basis, nevertheless, in their proud story of Irish national survival against centuries of British religious, economic, political and military oppression. While Catholicism in England was almost wiped out in the 200 years after the English Reformation, Irish Catholicism was not and the key to its survival was its

Clifford Longley

Roman Catholic church on trial

close association with national or tribal identity, in the combination of them as symbols of, and as a means of resistance to, a religious, cultural and national enemy.

Whether religion was using nationalism or nationalism using religion never needed to be resolved - until Irish partition and the independence of the south changed the total context. But it did not fundamentally change the character of Irish Catholicism in its shared identity with Irish nationalism, as a resistance movement in opposition to something outside itself which threatened it: an enemy.

So when the last of the British troops embarked from Dublin, the "enemy" had to be relocated because otherwise it would disappear.

Partly it was mythologized, becoming opposition to or even hatred of "the British" as an idea rather than a reality, and implying no particular hatred of any particular Briton. Partly it was transferred to the northern Protestants, who flaunted a caricature of Britishness as the mark of their defiance.

Partly it was transferred to the border as the residual symbol of British rule, and to any British troops on the northern side protecting the border. Partly it was transferred to Catholics in the new republic itself, in the civil war between those who would have truck with the British, and those who would have none - and the contrast between degrees of anti-Britishness still defines the difference between the political parties today.

And partly it exists in the secret core of Irish identity, where hating "the British" in general (but again no individual in particular) is almost as important as, and almost the same thing as, loving Ireland.

Irish Catholicism knows very well it would be contrary to the Christian faith to make an enemy of a person or thing unless that person or thing was evil or unjust. But this relocated, transferred, mythologized, fragmented and hated

British thing which lingers in Irish consciousness, still has to be the "enemy", both because an enemy is still necessary to maintain religious and national identity, and because it is still sensed in the various ways described above.

If this world-view is not to collapse, the "enemy" has to be, must be deemed to be, "unjust", and to be the cause and symbol of all that is wrong in Ireland, particularly emphasized where the presence is most obvious. So the existence of the border and of British troops is "unjust", the continuing British administration there is "unjust", and the very presence of a million northern Protestants is "unjust".

Unemployment among northern Catholics is "unjust" too, and must also be the fault of the British, as if the difficulty of attracting industrial development or tourism had nothing whatever to do with civil instability, disorder or the IRA.

The Roman Catholic Church has never faced the fact that its many references to "injustice" will be heard throughout Ireland as a coded reference to Irish unity.

It has never seen that this continual reinforcement of the sense of grievance is itself an implicit push in the direction of violence; it is never pointed out the degree to which the problems are self-inflicted in so far as they are real; never admitted that the British peace-keeping presence in Northern Ireland is a remarkable act of political courage (and justice) with the highest possible motives at great cost; never acknowledged that political pressure to incorporate the Protestants into an alien state is the grossest injustice to them and the cause of much personal distress and communal conflict; and never admitted that the Irish Church might itself have fostered a sense of Irish "Catholic" but truly uncatholic patriotism, which was bound to lead to alienation, sectarianism and disorder and whose hidden foundation is unjust hatred of an entirely mythical enemy.

OBITUARY

DR E. J. LINDGREN-UTSI

Devotion to Britain, anthropology, and reindeer

Dr Eitel John Lindgren, FRSA, who, in 1949, founded the Reindeer Council of the United Kingdom, died on March 23, at Reindeer House, Aviemore, within sight of the herd which she had helped her second husband, Mikel Utsi, to create. She was 83.

She was born on New Year's Day, 1905, at Evanston, Illinois, into a Swedish-American banking family. She attended a private school in Boston and travelled extensively with her family in Europe and in the Far East, visiting Japan and China by the time she was seventeen.

Her main university education was at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she read Chinese and experimental psychology. She learned Russian, and spoke Swedish, French and German as well as some Dutch, Mongol and Tungu.

All this was in preparation for carefully and long-planned explorations in central Asia between 1928 and 1932. Her doctoral dissertation on the Reindeer Tungus of Manchuria is now being prepared for publication by a former pupil.

These travels also resulted in the presentation to the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at Cambridge of some rare and beautiful Central Asian artefacts. Little of Dr Lindgren's anthropological work in Mongolia has been published largely because she was an organizer rather than a writer. She made things happen.

This is illustrated by her long association with learned societies including the Royal Anthropological Institute, where she served on the council for 28 years, and as vice-president and honorary



editor of the institute's journal from 1938 to 1947.

Her academic career included being research fellow at Newnham College (1936-9), when she edited *The Study of Society: Methods and Problems*. During the war years she was editor-in-chief of the *War-time Social Survey* and liaison officer with the Allied Governments in Exile at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

She also lectured in social anthropology at Cambridge. She became a British citizen in 1940. She also helped to receive at Cambridge many war refugees.

In 1947 she married her second husband, Mikel Utsi, a Swedish reindeer owner, with whom she established the well-known reindeer herd on the Cairngorms. The creatures, re-introduced to Scotland after 800 years, were both a challenge and delight to her and she regularly travelled to Aviemore, particularly at calving time. She herself could never forget the irresistible

look in a reindeer's velvety eyes.

She and her husband encouraged scientific research and organized visits and publicity for these unusual and beautiful animals. She took a great interest in the Cairngorm area, and also in Harston, Cambridgeshire, where she lived for over fifty years. She was an enthusiastic, active and generous supporter of the village's life, including the church and the Conservative Association.

Another aspect of Dr Lindgren's multi-faceted life was her devoted work, often in the background, for Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge - a college for mature women students - of which she was a founding fellow. She served on several key committees, and her wise and timely advice, as well as her generosity and hospitality on behalf of the college, have been a constant inspiration. It greatly pleased her to see the college growing and flourishing.

She had an enormous breadth of interest, was almost fanatical in her British patriotism, and was altogether a formidable character. Yet generosity always shone through, and she was the most passionately loyal of friends.

Over six-foot in height, she was immensely proud of her elegant feet and hands, and in her prime beautiful auburn hair. She was a colourful character, with many friends and admirers, who were introduced to each other and mobilized to help with her projects. She was both active herself and a great catalyst.

Her husband, Mikel, died in 1979, and she is survived by the son of her first marriage and by her step-son.

DR GEOFFREY CUMING

The Reverend Dr Geoffrey Cuming, who died in Texas, on March 25, at the age of 70, was one of the architects of the Alternative Service Book (ASB), a liturgical scholar of international repute, and a great inspirer and encourager of those who were taking their first hesitant steps in liturgical scholarship.

Geoffrey John Cuming was born in 1917, a clergyman's son, and was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. During the war he was concerned with bomb disposal and Parachute Field Ambulance before being invalided out in 1944.

He trained for the priesthood at Westcott House, and served his title at St Stephen's, Bury, where he was much more at home as an academic, and in 1950 was invited by Dr R. R. Williams (afterwards Bishop of Leicester) to join St John's College, Durham. It was there that he first became interested in the history of the Prayer Book.

Williams, who liked to have scholars among his clergy, appointed Cuming to the vicarage of Billesdon in 1955, and moved him to the Leicester suburban parish of Humberstone in 1963. The writing went on in the best tradition of the Anglican scholar/pastor.

In 1961 he published *The Durham Book*, for which he received the Durham DD. In 1967 appeared *A History of Anglican Liturgy*, "Proctor and Frere" had long been showing age. However, rather than revising that book, Cuming wrote a new book, bringing the story down to the early days of the Liturgical Commission - a commission whose work he knew at first hand, having served on it for fifteen years, latterly as vice-chairman. In 1982 a second edition of his *History* brought the story up to date.

He undertook a large "caseload" when the work of preparing the ASB for publication was begun. He was, with Dean Jasper, of York, involved principally in the intricate work of compilation and standardization.

Although clearly the pre-eminent Prayer Book scholar of his day, Cuming's eminence among liturgical scholars worldwide lay elsewhere. At congresses of Societas Liturgica - the International Society for Liturgical Research - he attracted eager audiences of his peers. In these circles he was renowned for his work on Hippolytus; and, more recently, for the new light he had shed on Anaphora of St Mark. His definitive work on the latter will now appear posthumously.

From 1969 he travelled weekly to teach at King's College, London, and then in 1974 he moved to Cuddesdon to lecture in liturgy. Since 1981 he had regularly lectured at American universities.

Ten years ago he suggested a permanent forum for younger liturgical scholars in Britain and this resulted in the formation of the Society for Liturgical Study, which made him its president.

Few realised that he was also an authority on recorded music. At one time he wrote regularly for *The Gramophone*, and was joint editor of *The World's Encyclopedia of Recorded Music*, an indispensable work of reference for the serious "discophile".

Many appreciated his informal but always informative preaching, which was not without a dry wit.

His wife, Ann, daughter of the late Archdeacon Lucas of Durham, survives him with their son and daughter.

ROBERT JOFFREY

Robert Joffrey, who founded and directed one of America's most successful ballet companies - the Joffrey Ballet - died on March 25. He was 57.

Of Afghan descent, he was born Abdulla Jaffa Anver Bey Khan on Christmas Eve, 1930, at Seattle, Washington. He had asthma as a child and a doctor suggested that he take dance classes, for the breathing exercises. He studied dancing with an outstanding teacher, Mary Ann Wells, before moving to New York to enrol at the School of American Ballet and the High School of Performing Arts.

Although he danced in 1948 with Roland Petit's Ballets de Paris, Joffrey was always more interested in choreography. He made his first ballet in 1952, and with his friend, Gerald Arpino, founded the ambitiously-named American Ballet Center, in Greenwich Village, the next year.

Surprisingly, it was in England that Joffrey had his first real success as a choreographer, when he mounted

revised versions of two works for Ballet Rambert (1955), including *Pas des Déesses*, a gleeful set of dances which stayed in the repertoire for about a decade. He and Arpino started giving concerts in New York in 1954, and from 1956 began touring, first very modestly, with the dancers and their properties piled into a bus.

The company grew more successful, and from 1962 to 1964 the philanthropist Rebekah Harkness paid for them to enlarge the repertoire, to engage many excellent dancers, and to undertake ambitious foreign tours. However, there was a dispute between director and patron, and Joffrey discovered that the new ballets and dancers were under contract to Mrs Harkness, who proceeded to present them as the Harkness Ballet.

That organization did not last long, but within eighteen months Joffrey was back on the road with help from the Ford Foundation, and in 1966

he was offered a permanent New York home at the City Center Theater.

For many years he had made few ballets himself, preferring to let Arpino undertake that. His contribution was to secure the company's long-term stability.

He also ensured a durable repertoire, sometimes by cashing-in on fads such as psychedelia and rock in the 1960s, but more significantly by acquiring a strong collection of Ashton ballets and works from the Diaghilev era. He was also the first to persuade modern dance choreographers to create for classical dancers.

The Joffrey Ballet, established in 1956, performed only once in Britain - at the Coliseum, in 1971. It was, perhaps, the wrong time and the wrong repertoire; it was not a success.

But otherwise it enjoys a firm reputation, especially in America, and Joffrey himself was in constant demand to chair the juries of international dance competitions.

THE THYSSEN MASTERPIECES



In "Christ among the Doctors", Albrecht Dürer brilliantly captures the incredulity and resentment of the elders of the Temple (Sarah Jane Checkland writes).

Set out like a dance, the group circulates somewhat threateningly around Jesus, each showing a different response.

First is the sage who refuses to hear and turns away; then the objector, who refers eagerly to his version of the Bible in order to prove Christ wrong. Another gets into close

discussion with Jesus, his nobbled hands aggressively touching Christ. Only one appears to listen: the gentle character on the left, who has closed his book. The painting, signed with the famous AD monogram, and the practical information, in Latin, "the work of five days" was painted in 1506.

Old Master Paintings from the Thyssen-Bornemisze Collection is at the Royal Academy, London until June 12.

Marriages

Mr N.H. Clinton and Lady Sarah Fitzalan-Howard
The marriage took place on Friday, March 23, at Arundel between Mr Nigel Clinton and Lady Sarah Fitzalan-Howard.

Mr E. Hulton and Miss C. Winer
The marriage took place on Wednesday, March 23, in London between Mr Edward Hulton, elder son of Sir Edward Hulton, of London, and of Lady Hulton, and Miss Caroline Winer, elder daughter of Mr Cyril Winer, of Newcastle Emlyn, Dyfed, and of Mrs Patricia Winer, of London.

Mr L. Zinoviet and Miss A. Eccles
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints' Church, Faringdon, of Mr Leo Zinoviet, son of Dr Peter Zinoviet, to Miss Victoria Zinoviet, daughter of the Hon Simon Eccles and Mrs Alistair Horne. The Rev Michael Starr officiated.

Mr M.C.P. Wilkinson and Miss S.L. Hyde
The marriage took place on March 25, in Richmond, between Mr Michael Wilkinson, elder son of Mr and Mrs Paul Wilkinson, of Twickenham, and Miss Sarah Hyde, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs William Hyde, of Coldwaltham, Sussex.

Major J.D. Jonkass and Miss C.M.G. Langley
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Luke's, Milland, Hampshire, of Major James Jonkass, son of the late Mr D.Y. Jonkass and of Mrs S.J. Jonkass, of Starnbrook, Bedfordshire, to Miss Charlotte Langley, daughter of Major-General Sir Desmond and Lady Langley, of Aggershill, Milland, Hampshire. The Rev I. Gordon-Cumming officiated, assisted by Dom Raphael Appleby.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rosemary Norman and Olivia Norman. Major Tom Bonas was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Sevenoaks School

The following awards are announced:

SIXTH FORM
Scholarships: Elizabeth Guyatt (Farnham), Greta Grammer (Kilnsey), William John (Sevenoaks), William Peter (Sevenoaks). Exhibitions: Kate Ann (Bromley), John Peter (Sevenoaks), Jonathan (Sevenoaks), John (Sevenoaks), Christopher (Kent).

MIDDLE SCHOOL
Scholarships: Gavin Sayer (Sevenoaks), Katherine Adams (Sevenoaks), Colin Dobson (Sevenoaks), Colin Dobson (Sevenoaks), Thomas Woodhead (Sevenoaks). Exhibitions: William (Sevenoaks), William (Sevenoaks), William (Sevenoaks), William (Sevenoaks), William (Sevenoaks).

JUNIOR SCHOOL
Scholarships: Benjamin (Sevenoaks), David (Sevenoaks), David (Sevenoaks), David (Sevenoaks), David (Sevenoaks). Exhibitions: James (Sevenoaks), James (Sevenoaks), James (Sevenoaks), James (Sevenoaks), James (Sevenoaks).

MUSIC AWARDS
Nicola Dowling (Sevenoaks), Thomas (Sevenoaks), Thomas (Sevenoaks), Thomas (Sevenoaks), Thomas (Sevenoaks). Exhibitions: Sophie (Sevenoaks), Sophie (Sevenoaks), Sophie (Sevenoaks), Sophie (Sevenoaks), Sophie (Sevenoaks).

SPECIALIST AWARDS
International Baccalaureate: Rebecca (Sevenoaks), Rebecca (Sevenoaks), Rebecca (Sevenoaks), Rebecca (Sevenoaks), Rebecca (Sevenoaks).

Today's royal engagements
The Duchess of York will open the London International Book Fair at Olympia at 11.00.

Princess Michael of Kent, as trustee, will attend a board meeting of the Victoria and Albert Museum at 10.00.

Christening
The infant daughter of Major Simon and Lady Mary Fishwick was christened Lucy Mary by the Right Rev Leo Smith, Abbot of Buckfast, in Buckfast Abbey, Devon, on Saturday. The godparents are Mr Mark Fishwick, Mrs Michael Campbell-Lamerton and Miss Josephine d'Erington.

PICK OF THE WEEK AT CHRISTIE'S



Edgar Degas
Blanchisseuses portant du linge (detail)

THIS WAS ONE of the most revolutionary pictures in the art of the 1870s. Painted circa 1876, it attracted considerable critical acclaim. The image of laundrymaids at work was a new departure in subject matter, and the fresh, almost abstract use of colour is completely modern.

The picture was acquired by Sir William Eden, father of the English Prime Minister, who later sold it at Christie's on 1st March 1918 for 2,300 guineas. With an expected price of over £3 million, this will be the highlight of the sale of Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture at Christie's King Street, on Monday, 28 March at 7 p.m.

For further information about this and other sales in the next week please telephone (01) 839 9060.

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164-166 Bath St, Glasgow

College of Preceptors

The following are to be charter fellows of the College of Preceptors:

Mr G.A. Brindley, director of education, Sandwell Council; Dr David Brindley, director, National Foundation for Educational Research; Mr C. P. Brindley, director, National Foundation for Educational Research; Mr C. P. Brindley, director, National Foundation for Educational Research; Mr C. P. Brindley, director, National Foundation for Educational Research.

Service dinner
160 Transport Regiment (RCTV)
Lieutenant-Colonel A.S. Fieldman, Commanding Officer of 160 Transport Regiment RCT (V), and officers of the regiment held a ladies' night dinner at the Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Grantham, on Saturday. Colonel R.M. Wilkinson presided. Colonel J.A. Butler, Colonel of Volunteers, and Colonel A.E.W. Stormer, Commander RCT TA, were the principal guests.

Nature notes

The first chiffchaffs are back from the Mediterranean, having stayed in the south of England during the winter.

They are small, green birds that sing high in the tree tops; but when the wind is strong they come down lower and remain silent. Few birds sing much in the wind except for those, like the wren, that sing mainly from thick cover.

Green sandpipers are passing through Britain on their way to the far north of Europe. They stop to rest and feed on marshes or the muddy edges of ponds, where they step delicately through the water on their long, green legs.

Shelduck are appearing on lakes and reservoirs as they head back to the sandy coasts where they will breed. They are like small, black-and-white geese, with an orange



The chiffchaff. Singing in the tree tops.

band across the chest; the drakes have a bright red beak with a knob at the base. Mallards have begun nesting, and some are sitting on clutches of 11 or 12 olive-grey eggs.

There are fan-shaped tufts of bright green leaves on the hawthorn hedges. The leaf-buds are also breaking on the hornbeams and some sycamores already have thick foliage.

DJM

THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Depth charges

Last Sunday's *Discoveries Underwater* (BBC2) proudly displayed the world's oldest porage spoon, a sorry-looking item fished out of a Scottish loch. Yesterday's more substantial outing reported on the ancient ships' graveyard of the Mediterranean, a mightily crowded field of research.

Submarine archaeology is a natural for television, precisely because of the difficulties involved. With their wicker shopping baskets and elephantine vacuum cleaners, the divers might have been taking part in a particularly cruel event of *The Krypton Factor*. There was something Buster Keaton about much of this: the shot of a diver having a bunch of grapes lowered to him for his lunch may have been a television first.

The attraction of this series lies very much in its subject matter rather than in its treatment, which seems to have been aimed at a *Play School* audience. "Each shipwreck", Tim Pigott-Smith assured us, "is... a time-capsule". The bromide-hampered script cannot be blamed on the actor, who happens to have been bought in for the job, but, as so often in documentaries of this kind, one longed to see evidence that a single intelligence was in control of the whole operation.

It was surely not necessary to include footage from a diving fashion-fair in order to convince the viewer of the sport's popularity; one might have been more than a little hard on the information about shipwreck-logging, since this was mentioned so often. And the creative genius who decided that a sequence showing volunteer divers passing plutocrats' yachts required a lengthy burst of "Who Wants To Be A Millionaire?" deserves to be locked in a decompression chamber with that song on a loop tape.

More generally, one would like to know why practically everything on television, from harmless documentaries to golden goals, is deemed to need the decoration of synthesizer music - or, indeed, any music at all.

Martin Cropper

Dreamy pieces

CONCERTS

ROH Orchestra/Tate

Covent Garden

A voice in the audience behind me opined that it was "a nice dreamy piece to come to after a day's work". The remark followed the Chamber Symphony by Franz Schreker, with which Jeffrey Tate began his "Garden Concert" on Friday last with the Royal Opera House Orchestra (a programme repeated there on Saturday) and the comment was not without relevance to a work reminiscent of Delius in its hovering harmonies.

Renewed interest in Schreker, who died in 1934, has been concentrated mainly on his operas, though not yet in Britain. The Chamber Symphony might awaken that here. Performed with augmented strings to a Mozart-size orchestra of about 36, it clarified some misconceptions about his status as between teaching and composing.

If one purpose of these events within the special acoustic stage "shell" is to put

Deadly innocent

OPERA

Salome Grand, Swansea

André Engel's direct, serious-minded approach, for Welsh National Opera, to *Salome*, (intimated to Hilary Finch here last week) strips the work of festering decadence and turns out to be in close accord with the clear, light, mobile touch that Sir Charles Mackerras brings wonderfully to the score, as with the youthful and innocent central performance by Stephanie Sundine. We are not in the labyrinth of desire, but rather in the open air of whim: the urgings are fresher, in the way they sound both from the pit and from Sundine's singing.

The move from the tumbling jewels and satins of Herodian extravagance is established at once by Nick Riet's set, which is opened to view before the music starts, and which presents, in naturalistic detail, the dead sleeve of an enclosed courtyard, evoking the Cairo of Flaubert and J.F. Lewis: it is a dim corner, admitting light only through heavy wooden screens, except that the image

of the moon is seen beyond a high slatted window.

Engel's aim is to suggest a real place, where, as he stimulatingly points out, time elapses at its real rate. One might ponder on why this synchrony with clock time is so much a feature of Strauss's operas (though here, unfortunately, the moon stays still).

Transferring the piece from first-century Judaea to 19th-century Egypt nevertheless causes some embarrassment to Hierod, who becomes a peevish pasha. In Robert Tear's vivid interpretation, with every word eloquently audible, he has something of the clownish malevolence of a Monostatos, which is striking, and probably as much as can be achieved in this new locale, but not quite right.

Instead of being weakened by sensuality and luxury, he seems merely weak: a little man not deserving the majesty of Herodias's erotic contempt. Perhaps because the full amplitude of her scorn is not drawn out, Della Jones's Herodias is a hard woman, whose hardness is frequently conveyed by *sprechgesang*: her best moments when she swirls her midnight blue robe behind her.

Made so much less gross and grotesque, the royal

couple might well have been reduced in their contrast with Jokanaan, though in fact the effect is to point up how strongly the contrast is created by the music, with Philip Joll giving a fiercely convinced interpretation of the prophet, his voice at once stark and rounded, as if it were coming out of a desert cave.

The major faults of the production are its moments of staginess, when the image of reality slips. One might say that there is excuse for this in the score: the argument of the Jews, for instance, is one of those characteristic passages where Strauss steps out from telling his story to offer a set-piece. But Engel's lapses tend to be bathetic (the stage mist gushing out when Jokanaan is released from his cistern) or else to run counter to the tone and meaning of the text.

The dance is a particular problem. It is good that so much of this should be utterly still, and Sundine does the puzzled, puzzling look effectively; but the waltz with Herod belongs in quite a different sort of production (here it is just amusing), and it cannot be right that Salome should end by squirming against and then hurling herself down on Jokanaan's prison window. Herod's cry of

rapture then suggests an unbelievable blindness.

Engel might also usefully drop the "idea" that it is the Page who kills Salome, which has a certain nice symmetry, but looks forced. It also brings the achievement plummeting after an awesome handling of the lunar eclipse scene, where the insidious orchestra, the stillness on stage, and the unearthly cold light of Sundine's singing provoke the sensation that we have gone too far, spilled out from this opera into something else, unforeseen.

For Sundine, though, this is just a peak in a chillingly beautiful, chillingly plausible performance: though not heavy, her voice has telling force, with only the odd low phrase causing difficulties. She also, in her virginal white, looks the part of a Diana dancing towards unwilling catastrophe, making it all too reasonable that Narraboth (a part excellently, eagerly sung by Peter Broder) should fall in her wake.

WNO should be feeling pretty confident before the inevitable comparisons are made with the forthcoming Royal Opera production.

Paul Griffiths



Confronted by the consequences of whim: Stephanie Sundine as Salome, with Jokanaan's head

Leaving it to the music

Katya Kabanova Grand Theatre, Leeds

Considering the constant and dramatically important references to nature in *Katya Kabanova* - the Volga, the birds, the flowers and above all the weather - it may be perverse that Graham Vic's five-year-old production for Opera North carefully avoids representing them.

Stefanos Lazaridis's sets and costumes are primarily dark. They focus on the constricting atmosphere provided by the Kabanov household as the main generating element in Katya's tragedy. The storm in the last act is represented by only a few bursts of dry ice until Katya feels driven to confess her sins, when a few flashes and some off stage thunder make the storm seem rather sudden.

Vic and Lazaridis would presumably argue that the element of nature are fully there in Janáček's glorious music and that any further attempts to show them would be superfluous. And although Janáček is equally explicit in portraying the household and all its social implications, it is certainly true that their superb set, with its revolving house, eliminates the difficulties of the scene-changes during notoriously short interludes precisely because it makes no attempt to show the river.

But the main problem they create is for the singers. In this context there is very little scope for demonstrative acting. And that makes it difficult to generate individuality of character, particularly when, as here, Katya's husband and lover (both tenors) have similar build and clothing. It is a nice touch, perhaps, but, although John Harris and Edmund Barham both sing well,

it is difficult two hours later to remember any essential difference.

More colour came from the "light" lovers: Louise Winter as Varvara and Paul Nilon as Kudryash gave some of the loveliest and best-characterized singing of the evening. David Gwynne's Dikoi and Catherine Wilson's Kabanikha may both be a shade too subtle for the context. Eldwen Harby, who portrays the title role in a kind of Vanessa-Redgrave-does-Ibsen style, is magnificently lucid and should soon offer more dimension of character. So the chief glory of the evening was in the fine orchestral response to Elgar Howarth's exceptionally sharp ear for textures and colours, this wonderful playing allowed Janáček's music to envelop the performance, as indeed it should.

David Fallows

Well-meant but mis-directed

THEATRE

Hinkemann Old Red Lion

Coming from the Group - the company that scored a notable success at this address with Pirandello's *Naked* - this second excursion into the European theatrical archives pays an ineffectually well-meaning tribute to Ernst Toller.

We have a bad conscience about Toller: a Cassandra-like artist, who saw all the mid-century horrors coming, delivered his unheeded warning and committed suicide in 1939. Morally he occupies an un-

available position; but productions (with the marginal exception of Robert Walker's *Half Moon Revival*) of *The Machine Wreckers* leave him stylistically embalmed in the past.

Hinkemann, a *Heimkehrer* piece of 1923, is supposed to be the naturalistic exception in his expressionistic output. Its "lame man" hero is an emasculated working-class soldier, who comes home to see his wound reflected in German society. The surrounding greed and cruelty strike him as a continuation of the war; and when he walks down the street he sees people with adding-machines and truncheons in place of heads.

Despite Hinkemann's Woy-

zeck-like credentials, he is still largely a creature of the generalized grotesque expressionist vision - which, in fact, accounts for the most stageworthy passages of the play. Naturalistically, it is a terrible mess.

Hinkemann's frustrated wife has an affair with a virile brute who conveniently quits the field to allow her an undistracted suicide. His old mother arrives to announce the return of her long-lost husband and leaves, never to be seen again, after borrowing a suit. Hinkemann becomes a fairground freak, swallowing rats to music, and is threatened with imprisonment when he gives up the job: again, we hear no more of this.

Roland Jaquez's production sets out to implant an emblem of suffering humanity at the centre of a macabre carnival of grinning turps, pimps and beggars; all seeking, in the words of the smirking, opera-cloaked showman who supervises the revels, to turn their misfortunes into good business.

There is a cast of over 20, under-employed and poorly directed on the confined scrap-metal set. Ray Winstone has the right wrestler's physique for the maimed strongman hero, but his performance is limited to taciturn misery and bursts of undisciplined wrath.

Irving Wardle

Mesmerising madwoman's tale

The Straw Chair Traverse Theatre, Edinburgh

The Traverse's silver jubilee season has opened with a little gem. It is not so much Sue Glover's play, though that provides a fine setting. It is the performance of Anne Lacey (on the left in our picture, right, with Sharon Muroff), which sparkles so brightly.

Lacey plays Lady Rachel of Grange, who has been exiled by her noble husband from 18th century Edinburgh to the remote Island of St Kilda, in those days home to a lively if closed community. The straw chair of the title, the only chair on the island, is all that is left of her former glory and she clings to it with the same fervour that she clings to her dreams of returning to Edinburgh to seek vengeance. But she is also clinging desperately

to her sanity, which is beginning to desert her in the face of the Gaelic speaking Islanders, isolation and effective imprisonment and was a touch suspect even back in Edinburgh.

All this we learn because of the arrival, also from Edinburgh of a summer missionary of the Kirk. His wife of 10 days naturally falls in with Lady Rachel and her doughty keeper Oona as the only other

English speakers in the Island. The dying embers of sophistication and waspish tongue of Lady Rachel are enough to turn the young bride's head. Her attempts to help her lead to disgrace but also to a great transformation in the minister, from a dedicated old stick to a rather more caring Christian.

If all this sounds a bit far-fetched, it's all historical fact except for the details of what passed between the minister and Lady Rachel. Sue Glover has meticulously researched the story and, although rather a lot happens off-stage and the minister's change of heart is a bit abrupt, the dialogue is crisp and telling and has no truck with the whimsy and feyness which so often bedevils Scots writing about the past. Jeremy Raisson's nicely judged direction is hard to fault.

Robert Dawson Scott



SEAN HUDSON

The Constant Wife

Thorndike, Leatherhead

New that this theatre's famous loyal audience is galloping into old age, younger audiences must be noted: how to do so without scaring off the old? Will younger citizens urge their friends to see this Somerset Maugham marital comedy from 1926? I doubt it, even though its heroine could be viewed as a

forerunner of *Women L.I.B.* Her reaction to the discovery that her husband has been enjoying an affair with her best friend is not one of anger, she is far too keen on remaining ahead of the game to let herself be mastered by emotion. She takes a partnership in a high class interior decorating business, makes herself financially independent and leaves for a holiday with an old admirer.

The scenes in which she turns the tables on convention emerge as only mildly amusing, the reason being that despite what people keep tell-

ing her ("You're such a good woman") she's actually not nice at all. Sabina Franklyn's playing, unwaveringly bright and self-possessed, exposes the condescension of the character and the bitchiness that she only gets away with because Maugham made the others too thick to notice it.

Her mother (Annette Kerr) is the exception, a worldly-wise Sibyl whose test of love, "Could you use his toothbrush?" has always struck me as definitive. It is a test applied to the wife's dogged admirer, Bernard, who be-

comes a refreshingly real creature in Peter Clay's performance, quietly ponderous and speaking in a voice reminiscent of gently rolling pebbles.

The cast take abrupt walks round the furniture to indicate thoughts unspoken. In one scene four of them are obliged to watch silently while two others hog the dialogue, and it is instructive to see how they take up attitudes that they can sustain for the duration without twitching. Here, as elsewhere, the play's antiquity tells.

Jeremy Kingston

Restraint and simplicity make it work

RADIO

It is always a joy to be reminded that radio need not be complicated nor sedentary to be powerful. Some of the most effective programmes are indeed those which without great embellishment or artifice use the medium's intimacy to present an aspect of life in a direct and accessible manner. Radio drama lives, correctly, according to its own dictates, but in the areas of reportage and music programming, it remains true that simple is often best.

Second Sight (Radio 4, Wednesday) was part of the "sound track" series, described as "films for radio" and mixing actuality sounds with personal accounts to explore different human experiences. Given that brief and the risks of aural overkill, it was inevitably that at least one in the series was almost unlistenable, no matter how interesting the subject.

In this week's, however,

producer Jenny de Yong was blessed with the gift of restraint and, almost without noticing it, the story of Judy Taylor's blindness and her hopes of overcoming it through surgery developed into a moving piece of reportage. Here, actuality sound was used to punctuate and extend her monologue as she told of the hurt at being told by her boyfriend that if she were not blind he would love her, or her description of seeing the human face as something of absolute beauty when her sight was restored in one eye.

Equal restraint in production was also shown in *Six Silver Strings* (Radio 2, Wednesday) and with similar effectiveness. A new series presented by Charles Alexander, jazz guitarist and president of the International Jazz Federation, the aim was to offer a selection of the world's best guitarists, irrespective of what type of music they play. Thus, obvious guitar heroes such as Chet Atkins and Merle Travis were played by side with the likes of The

Ventures, an early surfing band, and the Spotnicks, an early Sixties Swedish band who donned space suits and used radio-link guitars to be free of trailing cords.

The mixture may sound eclectic and it was, but Alexander, not an experienced broadcaster one would guess, constantly held the focus through his evident knowledge and quiet enthusiasm. The programme surely left this nation of secret strummers writhing with shame and envy and promising never again to touch the accursed instruments.

Radio 2's evening programming, incidentally, has now developed into the major showcase for specialist popular music presented in any intelligent manner. Robert Parker's *A to Z of Jazz* (Radio 2, Tuesday) may be a repeat but it is a highly welcomed one, playing classical jazz tracks transformed by Parker's digitalizing progress into high quality stereo.

The station also appears to have developed a useful space

for session performances. Folk On Two (Radio 2, Wednesday) had Bob Fox and Blake's III playing live, while Paul Jones (Radio 2, Thursday) featured Mr C in his rhythm and blues show, *Country Club* (Radio 2, Thursday) carried an interview with songwriter Harlan Howard.

There is a strong underlying interest in such music which, along with jazz, has been poorly served by radio over the years. While the new work in the clubs and pubs seems to be undergoing an interesting period of development and expression, there is an overpowering sense that radio is doing little more than scratching the surface.

It is certainly not feeding the initiative and giving the type of coverage which would allow non-pop and non-classical music to break through into the virtuous circle of new audiences and enterprising new musicians. Such coverage need not be complicated. It just has to be broadcast.

John Marshall

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Would
career
break.

The potenti

A game c

MONDAY PAGE

The CBI says working mothers should be offered career breaks, of up to seven years. But, Jane Bidder asks, is there a hitch?

Would a career break...

When Jenny Weston, a finance manager for Lombard North Central, hung up her briefcase to have a baby last year, her pregnancy coincided with the birth of Lombard's Return to Work scheme, allowing staff to take up to five years off to "fulfil childcare commitments". During that time, women are offered - but not forced to accept - 10 days' work every year to keep in touch. And when those mothers are ready to return, "every effort" is made to find suitable vacancies, including giving them priority over external applicants.

Lombard's is the type of career break plan currently advocated by a variety of organizations including the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), which recently called on more companies to review family planning policies, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Manpower Services Commission, which urges that such schemes should be open to all levels and not just high fliers.

So far, so good. But what will five or seven years of domesticity really do to a career? How can a company see far enough ahead to guarantee employment once the

children are at school? How can a token stint every year keep a mother in touch so she can return to her desk which has surely grown cold in her absence? And how will all this affect her promotion prospects, given that her contemporaries in pre-baby days will, by now, be light years ahead?

Lombard is well aware of the drawbacks to its new scheme, which has so far attracted 15 mothers. "A mother who's rushed back to work after the ordinary maternity leave might well have a right to feel aggrieved if the promotion she's aiming for is suddenly snatched from her by a woman who's been away for five years and has returned at her previous grading," points out Kay Lines, the Equal Opportunities officer. "Similarly, it's not always convenient for women to return for odd weeks, especially if they're pregnant with their second child and would otherwise be on maternity leave anyway."

Weston, a 31-year-old graduate from Chesham, says that to stay in touch, she "rings up old colleagues to talk about the new software being installed and if I'm visiting London, I'll pop in to the Surrey head office. I found it surprisingly easy to get back into the swing when I did an



Full-time mother or working woman? Annette Weller is keeping her options open on whether to return to her job

eight-day stint. There are, of course, disadvantages like having to relinquish my pension and mortgage perks when I resigned. And I can only hope that my promotion chances won't be hurt when I return."

Civil servant Annette Wel-

ler from Sidcup, in Kent, has almost two more years at home before she returns to her job. Weller, 38, is one of 14 women on the Cabinet Office's Domestic Absence Scheme, which was established three years ago for anyone who had been there for

a year. Participants are sent regular information packs on important developments and are offered two weeks' paid work a year. If they return within five years, they are reinstated "in preference to new recruits or promotees, providing the department has

a vacancy for staff at your grade".

In true Civil Service fashion, there is also a footnote pointing out that re-employment is not guaranteed.

Weller, whose children are now aged five and two, had already left the Cabinet Office

...ruin your career?

before the scheme began but was still invited to join. "I'm keeping my options open," she admits. "But if I do go back and if there is a vacancy, everyone is happy. Even though there's no guarantee of work, I get the impression that an effort will be made to fit us in." Despite this uncertainty, Weller feels that a career break is a good option, pointing out that if she had to re-train for another job she would automatically be further down the career ladder.

Nicola Boyd, aged 33, now a junior assistant manager at Nat West (one of the first companies to start career breaks in 1981), worked her minimum two weeks and filled in for sick staff after her first child was born in 1983. When her second baby arrived, she returned for two days a week and is now back to working full-time, leaving the children with a daily nanny.

The gradual come-back took place under Nat West's re-entry programme for staff aiming at senior management. The bank guarantees a job at the same level at which the mother left, and provides an updating programme on her return. Like most career break plans, there is no obligation on behalf of the employee to return, although most do.

Once back at the bank (in a

different branch but same area) Boyd, from Brighton, had to wait a year for a promotion that she had been on the verge of receiving when she became pregnant. Even so, Boyd feels the fact that she has maintained her status makes a career break the best option on offer to her.

Long leaves of absence aren't the only ways of providing career breaks, according to companies like F International, the computing consultancy which has, for the last 25 years, been employing freelancers, some of whom work from home to be with their children. Staff work a minimum of 20 hours a week and, says spokeswoman Rosie Simons, "can continue developing their skills".

Interestingly, F International has recently been approached by several male applicants seeking more flexible working arrangements to be with their families. It is also a trend that has been spotted by Rank Xerox, which is currently considering a career break scheme for male and female staff "to help people with family commitments", says Ian Morris, corporate communications manager. "But it could also be open to someone who's always wanted to climb Everest."

The potential President who marked his voting card with an ex

As I write, George Bush seems likely to win the Republican nomination and Robert Dole seems likely to melt away into the night. And just when I was getting interested in him, too - not because I find Mr Dole's politics inspirational but because his personal life is riveting.

It appears that the first, and former, Mrs Dole, Phyllis Holden, who is an occupational therapist, worked alongside the second, and current, Mrs Dole, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, in helping to run Dole's Presidential campaign. I find this even more interesting than the fact that Elizabeth Dole gave up her job as Secretary for Transportation in the Reagan administration to be a full-time helpmate during this campaign. (I am aware at this point that what remains of the Women's Movement is now uniting collectively, "That will learn her." Ungrammatical but emotive).

What manner of man is this to inspire such post-divorce

loyalty from his first wife? Help is the last thing that most former spouses wish to provide.

The writer Cyra McFadden put it pretty well in a nutshell when, in explaining why she didn't like the sort of extended-family Christmas where divorced couples meet up for a sophisticated and jolly time, she admitted that the way she felt about her ex-husband was the way she felt about emptying the cat litter tray. One does try so hard to be civilized and behave as if one were in a play by Noel Coward once the domestic has been dropped through the letterbox, but bouts of gleeful revenge keep breaking through. I am ashamed to say that I listen to the weather forecast only to check that it's raining in Cornwall, which is



PENNY PERRICK

where my ex-husband lives. It is an added bonus if it is raining in Cornwall and sunny everywhere else, an event more common than one might suppose. It would serve me right if he moved to Greece, although I suppose I would then switch tactics and concentrate on stories about pollution in Athens.

I know it is not a good thing to repress your emotions, but some ex-wives go too far in expressing their intention never to forgive or forget. One whom I know has a limitless number of elegant black suits because her ambition is to be the smartest person at her former husband's funeral. How immature. For one thing, the man is in perfect health, and for another, she looks much prettier in red. It makes one uncomfortable when a woman asks eagerly

after the man to whom she used to be married, and you know that she will be disappointed unless you can come up with some story involving destination, drunkenness and dirty fingernails. I have found the perfect solution which is to say: "I don't know why, but somehow he looks smaller." Resentful women perk up at the thought of The Incredible Shrinking Ex-Husband.

What has Dole got that brings out generosity of spirit from a past partner as well as from a present one? Obviously a magic ingredient that, had he become President, could have resulted in everyone turning their swords into ploughshares and loving their enemy. Or (a mean-minded thought strikes me) did the first Mrs Dole join the campaign so that she could have a grandstand view when it flopped? No, no, of course, she didn't. It is perfectly possible for an ex-wife to have nothing but fine feelings for a man who is now married to someone cleverer and prettier than she is. It is just that I have never met such a paragon.

A game of consequence

The toy telephone rang, not that Madge Bray heard it. But three-year-old Emma told her that it was ringing and who was on the line. It was her nursery. "Tell her that I'm coming down to that school right now," said Emma into the phone. "It's that teacher... I'm fed up with that Mrs Arnold. Do your sums. Bye."

Emma put down the phone and picked up a rag doll. She started to undress it. "Oooh, it's got a willie," she said, pulling down its pants around its ankles revealing anatomically correct male genitalia. She giggled and continued: "OK, put its pants on. Now, tuck it in," she said, sitting the action to the words.

Bray sat smiling, watching and repeating the child's phrases back to her. To the director of the Sexual Abuse Child Consultancy Service (Saccs), play is much more than a game. "Play is the medium through which a child communicates. We adults are only just beginning to realize it."

For the past 12 years Bray has been re-learning her playing skills in her work talking to children whom police and social workers suspect may have been abused. She began on the staff of Shropshire Social Services, but as demand for her advice as a consultant came in from around the country she left local authority work in 1984 and she set up Saccs as a freelance consultancy.

Last month, after years spent conducting hundreds of investigations under the confidential aegis of the High Court's Family Division, or for social services offices throughout Britain, Bray was suddenly thrust into an unwelcome limelight.

A social worker from her agency, Mary Walsh, was criticized by a High Court judge for her work in a case in Hereford and Worcester in which a father was accused of abusing his daughter. The accusation was made after a diagnosis by a paediatrician who employed the contested anal dilatation technique used during the Cleveland controversy last year. Bray had herself given evidence as an expert witness to that inquiry.

Bound by the restrictions the courts impose on her in

Madge Bray's methods of assessing whether or not a child has been sexually abused, have been criticized by a judge. But she maintains that a child's play can reveal the truth



Serious game: Madge Bray finds a child's use of toys revealing

such cases, Bray has until now refused to comment. What I can say is that anal dilatation is a key factor in only around 2 per cent of our cases."

She is clearly worried that much of the progress made in dealing with this taboo subject over the last decade could be jeopardized by the public's fear that all children entering hospital may now be seized by zealous paediatricians bent on employing this as yet unproven diagnostic technique.

The expertise of Saccs - employed by local authorities to train psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, probation officers, JPs and senior police officers - is talking to children using sympathetic techniques which extract information in an unthreatening and reliable manner.

"For years society took children who were thought to have suffered a traumatic experience and then subjected them to another one. We took them into an adult world and fired questions at them," Bray says. "But they did not have

the words to express themselves or understand adult sexual experience."

Her solution is a box of toys of all descriptions. "It is a unique device," says Professor Graham Davis, an experimental psychologist based at North East London Polytechnic. "Children are poor at retrieving in a coherent way events which have happened to them. The child needs some kind of stimulus."

But what could Bray learn from the game she played with Emma? "She seemed a normal child. If she hadn't been you wouldn't have been allowed to see her. Her attitude to the doll's genitals was appropriate for her age - mischievous and feeling it was slightly rude. Abused children, faced with that doll, often freeze and say nothing or display unnatural familiarity with the genitals."

Many parents threatened with inquiry into alleged abuse in their family feel that children can be led, or that

their natural sense of fantasy can be manipulated. But the idea that children fantasize or tell lies about being abused has been abandoned by much of the psychiatric community, says Professor Jean La Fontaine of the London School of Economics, a former president of the Royal Anthropological Institute who has made a study of child abuse.

"Few of the ideas held by the general public about the sexual abuse of children are supported by detailed investigation. The rape of a child by a stranger is the rarest form of this offence. Children are most at risk from those living with them. Children rarely lie about having been abused; rather, they are easily prevailed upon to keep silent and are not often believed when they try to get help. The victims are not newly pubescent girls but pre-pubescent children. Offenders are not dirty old men but may be respectable fathers and step-fathers."

Psychological problems arising from keeping a family secret can sometimes be as burdensome as the abuse. The child's version is often later challenged by the parents, who may subject the child to a variety of pressures including threats of violence and death to prevent their revealing the abuse, claims La Fontaine.

One girl was told that God was monitoring her conversations and that He would report back to her father. Another was secretly told by her mother that the real reason she had been taken into care was for betraying her father and that she could come home only when she retracted.

From her work with adolescents who were abused as infants, Mary Walsh is aware of more long-term effects. "A girl who is sexually active when she is four may end up in prostitution at 14. Later in life such girls may have difficulty in sexual relationships or find it hard to become good parents. At worst they abuse their own children or end up in a psychiatric hospital or prison."

But diagnosing the problem and halting the abuse is only the start. Then, through Saccs, the long period of therapy, with each abused child begins.

Paul Valley

Isn't it time you learnt the facts of life?

The facts of life affecting Britain's children in 1988 make grim reading.

For example, between 1985 and 1986 alone, the number of children on 'at risk' registers in England and Wales rose by a massive 22%.

And in the five years to 1986 the number of homeless families with children rocketed from 54,000 to 72,000.

The facts show that the gap between rich and poor in the UK is growing.

The lower down the social scale a child enters the world, the greater the odds are stacked against him. In education. In health. In housing. Even in the chance of life itself...

The NCH Factfile was published for the fifth successive year on March 22nd 1988. It contains the latest official statistics on the problems and dangers now facing our country's children. Child abuse, poverty, disability, drugs, health and crime are among the subjects covered.

All manner of people, from local



In Britain today an unskilled worker's child is twice as likely to die around the time of birth as that of a professional worker.

SOURCE: NCH CHILDREN IN DANGER FACTFILE 1988



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government officials to teachers and from magistrates to journalists have used our Factfile in the past.

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*Please debit as appropriate.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

A story from the heart



A heart transplant in progress at a Montreal hospital shown in *The Heart of Another*. The Heart of Another: BBC2, 8.10pm

The surgeon has spent several frenzied phone calls getting hold of an aircraft and making sure that someone will pick up the bill for the fuel. The last lap of this extraordinary episode reminds one, inevitably, of *Amadeus*. Race in *Transcendental* as the same surgeon springs along the hospital corridor with the vital organ in what looks like a plastic picnic box. It is crisp and dramatic television, but

carried through without the slightest hint of prurience. And, though I will not spoil the impact of the film by revealing the outcome of the operations, *The Heart of Another* is a reminder that while hearts are transplants are now almost commonplace, there is still much to be learnt before complete success can be guaranteed.

Peter Waymark

TELEVISION CHOICE

Departing from its usual format of reporting science from the outside, *Horizon* (BBC2, 8.10pm) gets right to the heart of the matter - literally the heart - with an award-winning documentary from Canada. *The Heart of Another* follows the fortunes of two transplant patients at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. Both are family men in their forties and both are critically ill with heart disease. The film covers their initial anxieties about having the operation and then homes in on the event itself. It is probably as intimate a look at the subject as has yet been offered on television, capturing not only the drama of the surgery but the emotions of the families and, in the first of the two cases, the almost desperate attempts to locate a donor. In the end, the operation is made possible only by the airlift of a heart from New Jersey across the border in the United States - and that after

Radio 1

MW (medium wave). Stereo on FM (see below).
6.00 News from the hour-hour.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

Radio 2

MW (medium wave). Stereo on FM (see below).
6.00 News from the hour-hour.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

WORLD SERVICE

All programmes are given in GMT.
6.00 News from the hour-hour.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

RADIO CHOICE

6.00 News from the hour-hour.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

ITV/LONDON

6.00 TV-am includes, at 6.30 Good Morning Britain from the studio and, at 7.30 from Florida, presented by Mike Morris and Kay Burley.
6.30 Wacayday introduced by Timmy Mallett in Florida.
6.30a-7.00a: 6.30a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30a-7.00a: 6.30a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30a-7.00a: 6.30a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

CHANNEL 4

6.00 News from the hour-hour.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

BBC1

6.00a-7.00a: 6.00a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.00a-7.00a: 6.00a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.00a-7.00a: 6.00a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

BBC2

6.00 News from the hour-hour.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

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Radio 3

6.00 Open University: Ballads, folk song and the under the arches.
6.30 Concert: Nielsen (Helle overture; Royal Danish Orchestra); Beethoven (Prometheus overture; Philharmonia); Debussy (Walk to the Paradise Garden; RPO); 7.30 News.
7.30 Concert (continues): Elgar (Mystery Sonata No 6 in G minor; Maier, baroque violin; Engel, baroque cello; Amey, baroque harpsichord; (Mystery: Tullis Scholers); Respighi (Church Windows; Philharmonia); Quilter (The Wind in the Willows; David Wilson-Johnson, baritone; with David Owen Morris, piano) 8.30a-9.00a: 8.30a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
8.30a-9.00a: 8.30a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
8.30a-9.00a: 8.30a then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

Radio 4

6.00 News from the hour-hour.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
6.30am-7.00am: 6.30am then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

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1767.9 (-87.6)Bargains
31584 (40559)USM (Datastream)
148.39 (-2.69)THE POUND
(Change on week)US dollar
1.8360 (+0.0135)W German mark
3.0771 (-0.0084)Trade-weighted
76.7 (-0.2)

US NOTEBOOK

Stability
of dollar
hanging on
frail hopesFrom Maxwell Newton
New York

The US dollar which has been under severe pressure since mid-February now appears to be entering another crisis phase.

The ultimate recipient of the shock waves being generated in the currency markets will be the US stock market.

But meantime, it is the bond market that is being hurt. Cash bonds have now fallen nearly 5 per cent from their early February peak.

Most worrying is the continued strength of US consumption spending, which in January-February this year was still rising at an annual rate of about 3 per cent in real terms.

Also of considerable concern is the emerging pattern of Federal Reserve policy in 1988. So far this year, money M2 has risen much more strongly than in 1987.

Between December and March M2 rose 8 per cent a year, more than twice the average 1987 growth rate and about twice as fast as inflation. In 1987, "real" M2 actually fell slightly.

In the same December-March period the St Louis Fed Adjusted Monetary Base (bank's reserves plus currency) rose 9 per cent a year, almost 50 per cent faster than the average growth rate for this important monetary variable in 1987.

Inflation worries

A question now being asked is: "Were all the early fears about Alan Greenspan (the Fed chairman) right? Is he really going to inflame the US system in 1988 to protect the falling US banking system and to protect the Republican Party?"

Mr Greenspan has not only very serious problems with the White House to cope with. He also has cracks in the US banking system opening up under his feet. These will be papered over with government money but the cost to the whole system in depleted financial control mounts.

As worries about inflation and excessive US economic expansion once again resurface to horrify the currency markets, there is acute interest in the factual basis, if any, of remarks made by Mr Martha Seger, the Fed governor who is a protégé of Mr Paul McCracken, the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon.

GNP forecasts

In what had all the marks of a "set-up," Ms Seger told Dow Jones last Tuesday she believed the first-quarter GNP was contracting at an annual rate of more than 1 per cent per annum.

She was commenting on the fall of durable goods orders in February.

Ms Seger has been a persistent and often public critic of the 1987 Federal Reserve policy of holding "real" money growth to zero.

At this time she would already have available to her the Fed's internal forecasts of the first-quarter GNP.

Such are the frail threads upon which hopes for stability of the dollar are being hung.

With the US trade deficit in January still running at an annual rate of about \$150 billion, the "Spirit of the Louvre" is going to be sorely tried.

American economic progress remains desperately dependent on the good will of foreign central banks.

Analysis 26 Foreign Exch 30
City Diary 26 Law Tracts 30
Econ View 27 Money Markets 30
Appointments 30 Share Prices 32

CBI forecasts
strong growthManufacturing output
likely to rise by 5.5%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry, in its post-Budget forecast for the economy, predicts strong growth in manufacturing output for the next two years and a sharp increase in investment.

Its bullish forecast for the economy is supported by the monthly trends survey for the economy, also published today, which shows strong order books despite sterling's rise, and expectations of rapid output growth over the next four months.

But Sir David Nickson, the CBI president, said the optimistic picture of industry's prospects should not be interpreted as overheating in the economy.

"These results show that the momentum of economic recovery is being maintained," he said. "It would be a mistake, however, for City pundits to discern signs of overheating. The continued severity of competition both in home and export markets is reflected in the weakening of expectations of price increases and both output and stock levels are keeping up with demand."

The monthly trends survey, conducted among 1,549 companies between February 26 and March 16, showed the pound's rise had little effect so far on export order books.

Export order books were above normal for 28 per cent of companies and below normal for 17 per cent, giving a balance of 11 per cent. This was in line with the balance of

12 per cent recorded in the February survey.

Although the CBI has backed the Chancellor's policy of holding sterling steady against the European currencies, officials conceded that non-price factors were also very important in determining export performance.

The healthy picture for exports contrasts with the weakness displayed in the latest official trade figures, for February, published on Friday.

The balance of companies reporting total order books above normal was 20 per cent, the same as in January and February, and equalling the best figure since this question was first asked in the CBI's monthly surveys, in April 1977.

Other survey responses showed the second-highest expectations on record for out-

put growth over the next four months, and the smallest expected increase in prices since October last year.

The main feature of the CBI's new forecast, taking into account the Budget changes, is the prediction of a strong increase in investment.

In an overall investment rise of 10.8 per cent, manufacturing investment will increase by 9.8 per cent, the forecast says - the best result since 1985 when investment was artificially boosted by the phasing-out of capital allowances.

Manufacturing output is forecast to rise by 5.5 per cent this year, close to last year's result, within an increase in output for the whole economy of 3.3 per cent, slightly higher than the Treasury's 3 per cent growth forecast.

Perhaps as importantly, the CBI sees this strong recovery in manufacturing output being maintained into next year, when a 4 per cent rise is forecast, within overall economic growth of 2.3 per cent.

But unemployment, after dropping to 2.5 million by the end of this year, is forecast to rise to 2.7 million by the end of 1989.

The CBI's economists see little danger from higher inflation, which is forecast to average 3.8 per cent this year and 3.6 per cent next, despite average earnings growth of 8 per cent this year, falling off slightly to 7.5 per cent next.

IMF lifts G7
estimates

Washington (Reuters) - The economies of the Group of Seven countries should grow by 2.6 per cent this year and by 2.3 per cent next, according to International Monetary Fund estimates.

The IMF forecast for 1988 is the same as that made last September and slightly higher than an interim assessment made after October's stock market crash. After the crash, the IMF shaved its forecast to 2.5 per cent.

Final throes of US trade battle

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US House and Senate negotiators today embark on a negotiating marathon to complete by Friday a comprehensive trade bill which will have far-reaching effects on America's economic relations with its primary trading partners.

Completion of the negotiations coincides with the deadlines for settlement of serious disputes with Japan - which could make this the most significant week for trade of the Reagan Administration.

The 1,000 page bill, drafted over three years, reflected sharp national divisions over how to cope with the huge \$170 billion (\$94 billion) US trade deficit and the growing tide of foreign investment.

Opinion polls have revealed hostility among voters towards what is perceived as the "buying of America" by foreign investors.

The bill reflects this growing national concern. It contains a highly controversial provision, opposed by the Reagan Administration, requiring foreign investors to disclose their holdings of 5 per cent or more of US businesses and real estate property valued at more than \$5 million. The disclosures would also affect holdings of 5 per cent or more of an entity with annual sales in excess of \$10 million.

President Reagan strongly opposed the amendment submitted by Congressman John

Bryant of Texas, on grounds that it would discourage badly-needed foreign capital, invite retaliation, and send the wrong signal to US trading partners.

But supporters of the amendment say it is only a matter of time before this provision, or something similar, is passed to prevent the US from being bought up by foreign competitors.

To counter the growing support for curbs on foreign investment, the Administration reluctantly agreed to support another amendment which would give the President powers to block foreign acquisitions that threaten the national security, essential

commerce, and US economic welfare.

Administration officials hoped that by agreeing to this provision they would be able to defeat the Bryant amendment. Mr Reagan said he could support the foreign acquisition amendment because it did not require mandatory economic sanctions. But other provisions do require retaliation.

Still unresolved is the state of the controversial amendment proposed by Congressman Richard Gephardt, a Democratic presidential candidate, which would require US retaliation against nations that maintain persistent trade surpluses with the US.

Japanese hint they will
accept ruling by Gatt

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Japanese government has hinted that it will accept the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ruling on semiconductor pricing.

The hint came on the eve of working-level talks between Britain and Japan which open in London today.

The bilateral Japanese-American semiconductor agreement has caused a shortage of chips in Britain and forced up prices, resulting in a Gatt ruling last week that the agreement breaches its trade rules.

The Japanese Minister of

International Trade and Industry, Mr Hajime Tamura, has said his government will study how to respond to the Gatt ruling "while paying due respect to the principles of Gatt," an oblique way of saying that Japan is likely to abide by the ruling and consider at least the partial abolition of the semiconductor agreement.

Today's talks opening in London are the first of a series of working-level conferences set up as a result of the recent visit to Japan by Lord Young of Gifford, the Trade Secretary.

Chancellor and Bank
chief unite on policy

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor and the Governor of the Bank of England will attempt to present a united front on exchange rate policy to MPs this week, following the Downing Street "summit" on Friday.

But MPs on the all-party Treasury and Civil Service Committee will attempt to pin them down on the precise circumstances in which interest rates and intervention will be used to influence the exchange rate.

The Downing Street meeting between the Prime Minister, the Governor and the Chancellor on Friday affirmed

the more flexible approach to the exchange rates.

This approach has ruled out prolonged intervention in the currency markets, while allowing it as a short-term tactic to surprise the markets. It also permits interest rate changes, but not to keep sterling above or below certain fixed points.

Neither the Governor, who gives evidence to the Treasury committee this evening, nor the Chancellor, who will appear on Wednesday, is likely to be drawn on specific ranges for sterling against the mark or other currencies.

USM REVIEW

Auction firm gears up for float

By Carol Leonard

Britain's largest independent motor auction company plans to float on the Unlisted Securities Market next month.

Based in Morley, Leeds, most of Central Motor Auctions' business comes from the sale of fleet vehicles, with rental and leasing firms, manufacturers and local authorities among its list of regular vendors.

Last year it handled the sale of about 150,000 cars, vans and heavy commercial vehicles from its nine auction centres in various parts of the country, producing pre-tax profits of £743,000.

The company is run by Mr Chris Wright, the managing director, and the Leeds office of Rensburg, the broker, is advising on the issue.

Meanwhile, back on the USM last week, Chancery Securities, the merchant banking and financial services group, was busy preparing for its 10th anniversary next month.

In celebratory mood, Mr Brian Rubins, the managing director and founder of the company, delivered a bullish message, saying the anniversary would be marked by a "record level of

inquiries and firm commitments in hand."

To ensure that his prediction is fulfilled, Chancery is expected to unveil details of a new property financing deal today, providing £7.35 million through a syndicated loan for a Jersey-based property development company, Saxer.

Chancery is the lead lender in the deal - and manager of a syndicate of five banks - with the money being used to finance the Harlequin Centre at Heston, near Heathrow. The Harlequin Centre is a joint venture between Saxer and

USM prices 30

Clayform and consists of three buildings - totalling more than 81,000 sq ft - for high-tech or office use. More than 80 per cent of the space has already been let, or terms agreed.

This loan transaction brings the total value of loans arranged by Chancery during the past year to more than £100 million, with fee income doubling to £1.5 million.

Shares in Ashted, the plant hire group, held up well in last week's turbulent markets, despite a vendor placing of 572,500 new shares at 42.5p on

Friday - raising £24 million gross. Of the cash raised, £1.7 million is being used to buy Power Products and Beaver Plant, a non-operated plant-hire business based in Kilmarnock, Scotland.

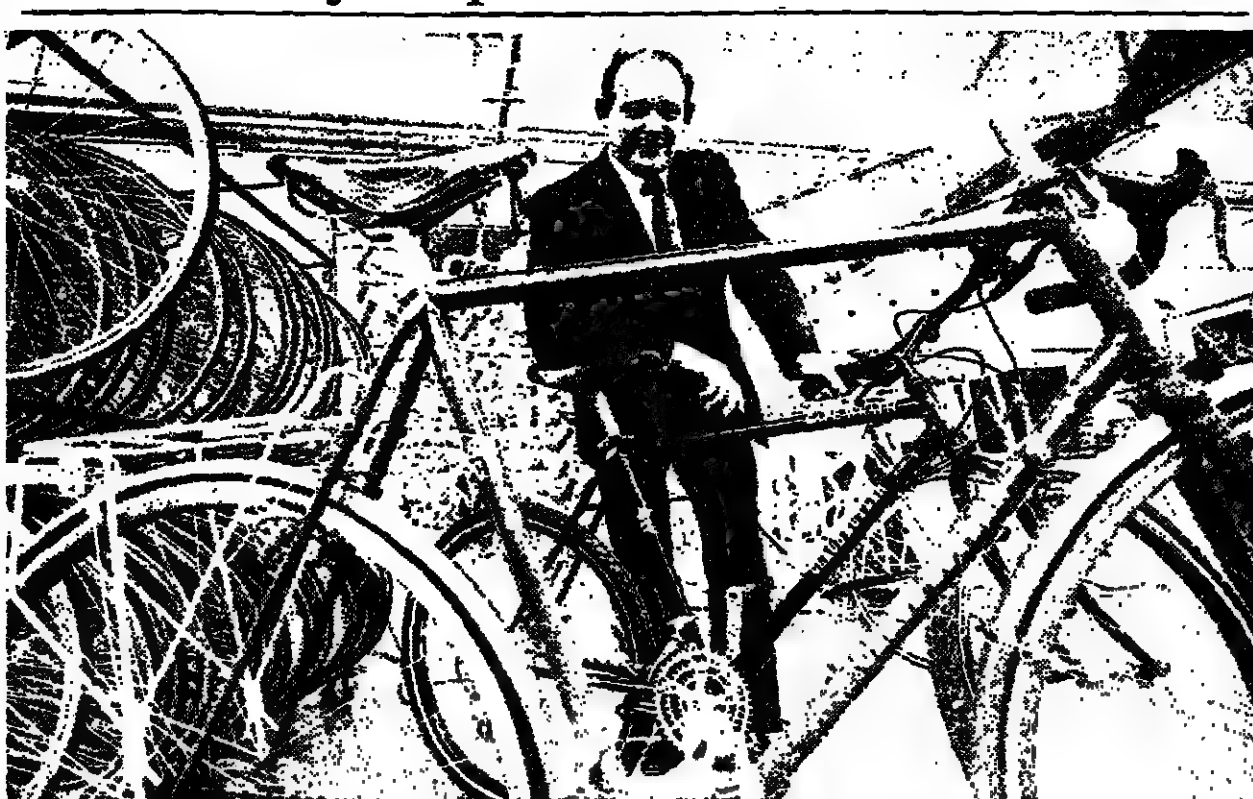
Power has three depots in Scotland, bringing Ashted's total number to five. "We are delighted with the deal," says Mr Peter Lewis, the chairman. "Power employs 125 people for a turnover of £5 million while we employ 120 for a £3 million turnover - so we don't think it will be too difficult to make it more efficient."

"Apart from making it more efficient, we plan to improve margins by increasing prices - its prices are a lot lower than ours - and to widen its product range."

Power has warranted net assets of £952,000 but Mr Lewis says an independent valuation of the three freehold sites has indicated additional assets of £246,000.

The deal has reduced Ashted's gearing to below 50 per cent and increased its capitalization to almost £33 million. The balance of the money raised will be used to fund future acquisitions and there may well be news of another similar-sized deal within the next few months.

Fashion bicycles put Falcon on road to success



The Princess of Wales goes to Brigg, in Humberside, tomorrow to open a £1 million factory extension for Falcon Cycles, Britain's second-largest bicycle maker, which is part of the Elswick group. She

will be given bicycles for Prince William and Prince Henry, which have been specially made, a cross between a BMX machine and that most recent fashion, the chunky go-anywhere mountain bike. And

she will hear how these fashion machines have helped Falcon not only to turn from losses into profits but boost production. Falcon has almost doubled its workforce in the past 12 months to 235 with

another 25 due to be taken on soon. Mr Norman Court, the managing director of Falcon, pictured, claims it is among the most profitable of Britain's bicycle makers. (Photograph by Chris Harris)

DTI asked to look at UniChem profits

By Cliff Feltham

The Department of Trade and Industry has been asked to look into the results of an investigation by Price Waterhouse, the accountant, which alleged that UniChem, the pharmaceutical wholesaler, was fighting a takeover bid by its rival MacCarthy, had been overstating its profits.

The bid battle between the companies is bound to reach a new peak of acrimony after the latest allegations. Last night Mr Malcolm Baggott, finance director for MacCarthy, said: "We think it only right that the DTI should look at the findings of this report by Price Waterhouse."

Price Waterhouse claimed that if UniChem were a quoted company - which it aims to become - rather than a friendly society, its 1987 pretax profit of £7.8 million would be £2.7 million lower, while the forecast for the current year would have been £8.8 million and not £12 million, implying an overstatement of 36 per cent.

MacCarthy asked Price Waterhouse to carry out an independent investigation after UniChem published its recent defence to the £65 million bid. Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker, acting as adviser to UniChem, had

placed a £100 million valuation on the company.

Mr Nicholas Ward, chairman of MacCarthy, said: "Phillips & Drew's valuation of UniChem is on an 'if quoted' basis: how can you believe this forecast when it is based on a profit level substantially above that which UniChem could forecast if it was a quoted company."

"Based on the profits it could report as a quoted company, the value of UniChem if it was quoted today would be significantly less than MacCarthy's £65 million proposed offer."

Price Waterhouse's report also claims to have identified other areas in which it believes the UniChem defence document is unsound.

MacCarthy is trying to get support from the 4,200 independent chemists which own UniChem to hold a special meeting at which it plans to outline its takeover proposals.

UniChem shook up the £1.6 billion pharmaceutical industry earlier this year - and prompted the bid from MacCarthy - when it announced plans to offer shares to new customers in the run-up to a stock market flotation in 1990.

Sime Darby to
pay £9.9m for
stake in H&C

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) - Sime Darby, the Malaysian conglomerate, will acquire 9.93 million shares of £1 each in Harrison & Crossfield, the British company, from Permodalan Nasional, the Malaysian state-owned group.

"The acquisition, which represents 7.2 per cent of the paid-up capital of H&C, will be an opportunity for Sime to acquire a significant stake in a listed company for long-term investment," the group said.

The purchase will be paid for by an issue of 109.19 million new Sime Darby shares of 50 sen (or 0.5 pence) each to be credited as fully-paid to Permodalan Nasional.

Saudis poised to sell
15% stake in TV-am

By Our City Staff

The sale of the controversial Saudi Arabian stake in TV-am is expected shortly. This should lift the cloud hanging over TV-am, which was ordered by the Independent Broadcasting Authority to sort out the affair or face closure.

The 15 per cent stake - held through Aitken Communications, which is in turn controlled by Beaverbrook Investments - has to be brought down to 10 per cent to comply with IBA rules.

Henry Ansbacher, the merchant bank, has been organizing an auction of the stake, which is being strongly tipped to go to Quantum Fund, the offshore mutual fund run by

Mr George Soros, the Wall Street investor.

He owns a 6.7 per cent stake in TV-am and so the acquisition of the holding would take him above 20 per cent. He would therefore have to find buyers for about 12 per cent to remain within the ownership limits set by the IBA on non-EEC holders.

However, there is understood to have been considerable interest in purchasing the Beaverbrook Investments holding and buyers could probably be found.

TV-am hopes the unravelling of the shareholding will help to restore City confidence

DIAMOND SERVICE

WHO HAS THE
MOST WEEKDAY
FLIGHTS TO
AMSTERDAM?

It isn't British Airways. It isn't KLM. It's British Midland. We have 16 flights between Heathrow and Amsterdam every working day, including the first one in and the last one out. Which means our schedule will fit your schedule. And every BM flight to and from Amsterdam is Diamond Service. Which means you get the full Business Class treatment. If you fly to Amsterdam, you know which airline means business.

TO AMSTERDAM	AMSTERDAM	AMSTERDAM	TO AMSTERDAM
07.00	09.00	07.25	07.25
08.15	10.15	08.30	08.30
11.00	13.00	11.30	11.30
12.15	14.15	13.30	13.30
14.15	16.15	15.30	15.30
16.15	18.15	17.30	17.30
18.15	20.15	19.30	19.30
20.15	22.15	21.00	21.00



THE MOST WEEKDAY FLIGHTS BETWEEN
HEATHROW AND AMSTERDAM.

BRITISH MIDLAND

ANALYSIS

Clash of cultures at unit trusts could stifle investors' choice

Managements that fail to perform in their chosen business are likely to face a takeover. That has become a cliché of the fund managers, who usually decide the fate of takeover bids. When it comes to their own industry, however, things seem to be different.

The two famous unit trust companies now facing the threat of takeover — M&G and Framlington — have a particularly good reputation for performing for their unitholders. And they have produced remarkably good profits for their shareholders in the process, at least until the stock market crash.

That has blighted the fast-growing unit trust business in the short term. Looking further ahead, fund managers catering for individual investors should have a rosy future, boosted by the rapid growth of individual share ownership, which, alongside schemes such as personal equity plans, will help rather than compete with funds. Personal pensions open up new potential for growth.

But will the future be bright if "independence" comes to mean uncertainty for investors over who will actually be managing their money in a few years' time?

The City revolution, in its broadest sense, was bound to bring new challenges for the fund managers even before the stock market crash. The Financial Services Act, for instance, forced the separation of care of investors' money from other securities business and led to Mercury Fund Managers being hived off as a new independent, albeit 75 per cent owned by SG Warburg.

The Act brought a nasty surprise to the Charlotte Square investment trust manager, Ivory & Sime, which had to raise £6 million to meet new capital and liquidity requirements, resulting in the Japanese Sumitomo Life taking a large minority stake.

	Share price	Fall since Oct 19	Funds Mngd (£bn)	Year To	Profits (£m)	Forecast (£m)
Britannia Arrow	100p	50%	15.8	Dec 1987	41.8	30
Edinburgh Fd Man	198p	41%	1.0	Jan 1988	5.6	4.5
Framlington Gp	194p	23%	1.5	Jun 1987	6.5	4.9
GT Management	175p	49%	3.0	Mar 1987	13.0	12.7
Henderson Admin	680p	60%	7.2	Mar 1987	26.4	22.0
Ivory & Sime	130p	47%	2.2	Apr 1987	3.5	3.1
M & G Group	385p	14%	4.2	Sep 1987	23.3	22.0
Mercury Asset Man	340p	41%	21.0	Mar 1987	22.8	36.0
Perpetual	113p	53%	0.5	Sep 1987	3.5	4.0
Templeton Gp	120p	54%	5.8	Dec 1987	\$52.1	\$48.0

How the stock market crash hurt the fund managers

Shares of companies that manage other people's investments boomed in last year's bull market. On the last trading day before the October 19 crash, they reached a peak, on average 55 per cent higher than a year before.

In the succeeding 10 weeks, they plummeted an average 50 per cent — the worst performing sector. With the exception of M&G, the target of predators, and Framlington, which received a bid last week, they remain unmoved. And the slump is as logical as the boom.

Fund managers draw their fees mainly as a percentage of the value of funds, so fee income automatically rises and falls with the share index, given individual differences in performance.

The crash itself has been cruel to the independents. Henderson Administration, an outstanding winner in the competition for new business, confidently built the technical overheads for expansion at the wrong moment.

But the battle over the futures of Framlington and M&G stems rather from a clash of cultures: between those who see fund management purely as an exercise in picking portfolios (and keeping overheads spartan) and

Managing unit trusts is, in normal times, much more profitable than, say, managing pension funds. The table shows spectacular variations in the profits of the leading independent groups compared with the size of the funds they manage (inevitably an estimate in fast-moving times). In the boom times, M&G made a similar profit to the SG Warburg offshoot Mercury Asset Management on only a fifth of the funds.

Sales of units make profits on initial charges, and there are "box" profits to be made in good markets by creating units prior to sale and holding units redeemed by investors for resale.

Annual fees for managing unit trusts have also risen to 1.5 or even 1.5 per cent, while

competition since Big Bang has driven pension fund fees down from 0.3 to 0.2 per cent.

When markets are falling and when unit trust sales fall sharply from their peak, this arithmetic goes into reverse. Framlington, for instance, was left holding £2 million of units, mainly for the launch of a new fund, when the market crashed.

But pension fund business is more stable. So was managing investment trusts until outsiders started making takeover bids for them.

Forecasts prepared by CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, which follows the sector closely, suggest that profits will fall sharply in some cases unless the bear market is swiftly reversed.

those who see it as intimately connected with other forms of corporate activity.

M&G is being stalked principally by Mr Alan Bond, the British-born Australian financier of the corporate raider school. M&G is the greatest exponent of the arm's length approach. It takes big long-term stakes in companies but tends to resist rather than promote takeover bids.

At Framlington, the clash of cultures is inside the boardroom. The Framlington fac-

tion, which admires M&G, is trying to preserve this culture, and control of its operations, by tying up with a third party.

The Throgmorton faction, brought in with the purchase of the company managing the £400 million Throgmorton group of investment trusts, has managed these trusts on the different principle of doing corporate deals, with equal profit for its investment clients. Reversing its fund management company into Framlington was a financially successful example.

Seeing the recruitment of a new partner as losing rather than safeguarding independence, it has used the trust it manages to bid for the whole of Framlington. That is a classic example of the approach it favours but the Framlington culture rejects.

There is no easy solution and the two cultures may have to be divorced again.

The clash of cultures is nothing new. In former times, merchant banks saw funds under management as giving them share-placing power which aided their ability to do deals and raise money for corporate clients.

The new rules do not allow that. But control of funds is now a tool of power in the game of corporate manoeuvring and takeovers, in which, it should be said, investment clients can make good short-term profits.

There are many grey areas. Lord Stevens (an active takeover magnate through his chairmanship of United Newspapers) used funds managed by his MIM, in conjunction with Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher and part-time arbitrator, to frustrate an unwanted takeover bid for Britannia Arrow from Guinness Peat.

MIM was later bought by Britannia Arrow. Yet MIM clients made a good profit on their Britannia Arrow shares — until the crash.

Funds managed by Britannia and GT Management's own funds have hindered bids for investment trusts they also manage — a practice honoured by time. In such cases, it can be argued that the trusts were undervalued.

Yet the investment records of M&G and Framlington show that the "pure" portfolio approach can produce outstanding results, not least by being single-minded in its aims. Private investors should have the choice.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

GILT-EDGED

Market looks poised for a pleasant awakening from its dreamy state

The gilt market presents at the moment an extraordinarily placid surface to the prospective investor.

Although we have had ample dramatic news on the financial and economic front during the past month, the long end of the gilt market seems to be in a kind of dream, with long gilt futures stuck around the 122 level.

This seems very surprising considering what has happened to the fundamentals for the market over the past month. We have had Mr Lawson's Budget statement, which, apart from its general interest for the market, contained a target for public sector debt repayment of £3 billion. And we have had a one-half per cent fall in base rates.

Even more significantly, we have also had what looks like an important change in emphasis in government policy towards sterling, with the decision to allow the currency to float against the mark. However, a clue to the inactivity of long gilts in the face of these three evidently bullish events is to be found in the incredible confusion that now surrounds official policy towards sterling.

If the market knew which of the two variants of government policy for the currency would prevail — either floating relatively freely against the mark, or being held in some sort of band — then it would know what to do next. In practice, the market appears transfixed by doubt about what is going on. Under the surface, though, it does seem that things are increasingly moving in the gilt market's favour.

Although the authorities still wish to "maintain stability" against the mark, less resistance than hitherto will be offered to the foreign market should it wish to push the pound up.

This will avoid repeating

the harm to domestic monetary conditions caused by the flood of money into the UK in 1987-88, and lessen the need for gilt funding to finance the resulting rise in the official reserves.

At the same time, if sterling were to fall much below its previous floor at about DM2.96, it would be possible to intervene quite strongly to prevent it falling further. (This is presumably what is meant when the Government states that the currency would not be allowed to fall to bail British industry out of its own mistakes.)

The rise in the reserves means there is plenty of firepower to do this should the need arise.

If this is what the policy now is — or, if it has not been thought through as explicitly as stated here, what it turns out to be — then there is quite a lot to be said in favour of it. Certainly, it is much more sensible than many commentators have allowed.

It does, in practice, represent a modest tightening of monetary conditions in the UK, especially if the foreign markets continue to push sterling up. A moderate further rise in the currency would help to reduce inflation, and would squeeze wages and profits slightly, thereby stilling fears of overheating.

So although things now do depend rather more on uncertain currency movements, the net effect on the gilt market of the change in policy should be favourable. If foreign intervention against sterling is relatively low in 1988-89, there will be substantial net repayments of gilts.

At the same time, current real yields on long gilts look very high on an international comparison.

These considerations suggest that the gilt market is, in the me-

dium term, ripe for a further rise — we just need something to stimulate the market out of its lethargy. It seems to me that there are two possible candidates for the stimulus.

The first is a relatively sustained rise in sterling. Although there has been some evidence of profit-taking by overseas investors in gilts recently, there is also equally strong evidence that others are beginning to invest more heavily in sterling and gilts.

Since overseas investors have largely made the running in gilts since Big Bang, and have largely got the market right, the market is likely to be very strongly influenced by what they do. A rise in sterling that looked sustainable would act as a stimulus to net buying from this source.

A second possibility is a revival of the "diversification argument". At the time of the equity crash in October, I tended to argue that institutions would boost their purchases of gilts in an attempt to diversify away from equities. While this has happened to a certain extent, even stronger tendency has been to allow cash to build up.

Confidence in the equity market is still very fragile, as Thursday's sharp fall in London and New York demonstrated. We would need only a further fall on that scale to boost interest in bonds considerably.

Provided that the Government does not spoil things by foreign exchange intervention on the scale of the financial year just ending, the overall background for gilts is very favourable. The next break in gilts should be on the upside and could be surprisingly strong.

Richard Golding
Kleinwort Grieson
Charlesworth

CEGB to canvass staff about sell-off

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Staff at the Central Electricity Generating Board are to take part in a detailed survey about their attitude to the Government's privatization plans for the industry.

The CEGB is to be split into two separate generating units. One will control 70 per cent of the existing network of power stations, including all the nuclear power stations, and the other will have a mix of oil and coal-fired stations. The most far-reaching proposal, and the one which the CEGB senior management is still opposed to, is the transfer of the national grid to a holding company which will be owned by the 12 individual area electricity boards which are to be privatized separately.

The Government proposals still have to pass through Parliament, and the Commons Energy Select Committee is preparing a report on how it thinks the industry

should be privatized.

The postal survey will be of a randomly selected 4,000 of the CEGB's 80,000 staff. Replies to the questionnaires, which will be sent out in the next few weeks, will be confidential.

The result will be analysed by the CEGB's communications consultants who have been appointed to advise the organization during the privatization period. The results will be made available to the trade unions.

Mr Ray Hall, corporate director for personnel at the CEGB, said: "The Government proposals for privatization will clearly mean major structural changes. In our discussions with the Government about the implementation of them it is important that we know for sure what issues are of particular concern to staff. The survey will help give us this information."

TNT Ipec buys SAS subsidiary

By Our Industrial Editor

SAS, the Scandinavian airline operator, has sold Air De Cologne, its express parcels subsidiary, to TNT Ipec, the European express freight subsidiary of Australian-based TNT.

The deal, the value of which has not been disclosed, gives TNT Ipec a substantial slice of the Scandinavian express freight market which has been dominated by Air De Cologne.

TNT Ipec will become the market leader in express freight of parcels by road and air in Europe.

TNT is taking on the 185 people employed at Air De Cologne, 40 in Britain.

● In a £7 million distribution deal Alpine Refrigerated Distribution is to operate on a centralized basis frozen food deliveries for William Morris, the North of England supermarket chain. ARD is part of NFC Distribution Group.

China proposes to open secondary bond market

From Stephen Leather, Hong Kong

China plans to open a secondary bond market and a free trading foreign exchange market this year.

Mr Wang Bingqian, the minister of finance, said in his budget address over the weekend that China was expecting an increase in revenues from treasury bonds to 9 billion yuan (£1.25 billion) this year, up from 6 billion yuan in 1987.

He told the National People's Congress, China's parliament, that a secondary bond market is to be set up to increase the popularity of bonds issued in China.

This means Chinese government and commercial bonds will be allowed to circulate on the open market for the first time.

The value of bonds issued in China last year reached 64.13 billion yuan, with the treasury bonds of the central

government accounting for more than half.

The government started issuing bonds in 1981 to cover its budget deficits and for investment in energy, transport and communications projects. It began redeeming the bonds in 1986, and about 1.7 billion yuan worth of treasury bonds have been repaid.

According to statistics supplied by the New China News Agency, state enterprises last year issued 2.26 billion yuan worth of bonds; other enterprises 12.74 billion and banks 8.5 billion.

Mr Wu Shuting, the chief executive of the Guangdong International Trust and Investment Corp, the finance and investment arm of Guangdong province, said Peking's commitment to a secondary bond market was a big step towards modernizing China's economy.

Mr Wu said a secondary

market would enable the government to have more control over money supply in the economy. He said the province was also planning to open a foreign exchange market where currency prices would be set by market demand rather than by the Bank of China.

● Peking (Reuter) — China expects economic growth of 7.5 per cent this year, slowing from 9.4 per cent in 1987, Mr Yao Yilin, the vice premier, told the National People's Congress. He said industrial output would rise by 8 per cent compared with 16.5 per cent last year. Mr Yao did not explain the slower growth but China has been trying to halt mounting inflation by keeping state spending in check.

Meanwhile, Mr Wang proposed a 1988 budget deficit of 8 billion yuan against an estimated deficit of 8,029 billion in 1987.

High-pressure gas pipeline go-ahead

By Our Energy Correspondent

Planning approval is about to be given for a high-pressure gas pipeline that will allow natural gas liquids from the new Alwyn North Field in the North Sea to be piped into the existing gas processing system built to handle gas from the BP Forties field.

The Alwyn North field, operated by Total and Elf, is due to be inaugurated next month by the Prince of Wales. Gas liquids from the field will be piped ashore to the St Fergus terminal near Peterhead.

Planning permission will be followed by approval from the Department of Energy for the project.

The 25-kilometre line will take the gas liquids south to join the existing BP Forties link at Cruden Bay, north of Aberdeen.

The pipeline will cost about £14 million and will provide 50 jobs during the construction phase. Initially the pipe-

line will carry 6,000 barrels a day of gas liquids, but it has a design capacity to handle 80,000 barrels a day.

● BP Chemicals International has made a breakthrough into the Japanese market by reaching a multi-million licensing agreement with Ube Industries to use BP technology in a new linear polyethylene plant.

Work is due to start on a new plant at Ube Industries chemicals complex at Chiba. Mr Yasuo Shimizu, president of Ube Industries, said: "Ube Industries have evaluated a number of technologies and concluded that the BP process will enable us to meet the future needs of the market in Japan for quality products."

Mr Ray Knowland, BPCI chief executive said: "This agreement marks a further important step in the co-operation between our companies, which has existed now for the past 20 years."

Moscow may seek quotations on Helsinki bourse

By Colin Narbrough

Moscow is seriously considering listing Soviet-owned companies on the Helsinki bourse in Finland.

The idea shows that the reformist leadership of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov is prepared to tackle even the most profound Soviet inhibitions about the capitalist system.

The possibility of the Soviet Union seeking market flotations was revealed by Mr Vladimir Safranov, a senior diplomat and representative in Finland of the Soviet Foreign Trade Commission.

In the Finnish business newspaper, *Kauppalähti*, he said that coming to the stock market was included in plans for developing foreign trade.

But Mr Matti Mäenpää, the chief executive of the Helsinki bourse, which has been trading for 75 years and has not yet received any Soviet applications for listing, nor is he expecting any in the immediate future.

"Theoretically, there are no reasons why Soviet-owned companies cannot be listed," he told *The Times*. "But it won't be easy to make them attractive to the investor."

Helsinki stock market rules are certainly not very onerous. About all a Finnish-registered company needs to qualify for a listing is FMS million (£677,000) of share capital,

FMI10 million total equity and at least 700 shareholders.

There is already a modest foreign presence on the bourse. Ford's local subsidiary is quoted, as are Asea and Agg, the Swedish industrial companies. In neutral Finland, a few Soviet companies might provide a welcome balance.

Candidates for eventual flotation are meanwhile readily available, as the Soviet Union owns several sizeable companies in Finland, primarily for importing and distributing Soviet oil, Lada cars and machinery.

Konela, Teboil, Suomen Petrooli and Koneisto are still unknown names outside Finland, but they could be popular shares eventually, if Moscow's plans are realized.

Floating its businesses in Finland would probably be a forerunner for bigger stock market forays elsewhere, helping Moscow find the huge amounts of capital it will need to finance the complete overhaul of the Soviet economy that Mr Gorbachov and his reformers have in mind.

Mr Noel Davison, an analyst with Ernst & Whinney, the business services group with a strong interest in the eastern bloc, sees the Soviet plans as a radical new departure, however ridiculous it might seem at first glance, fitting well with the general thrust of perestroika.

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Electronics on upgrade

Half new franchises drop out

Pickwick Papers revisited

For the first time, the Pickwick Papers have been revisited. The story of the adventures of Sam Weller and his friends, as told by Charles Dickens, is being brought up to date. The new edition, published by Pickwick, includes a new introduction by the author, and a new afterword by the editor. The book is available in paperback and hardcover.

Electrolux to invest £17.75m on upgrading three UK plants

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Sweden's Electrolux is planning its biggest-ever investment in Britain, with an initial £17.75 million being spent on upgrading and expansion at three key plants.

The move follows a year of assessing the potential of the British operation after the purchase from Thorn EM of its appliances division with brand names like Tricity, Parkinson Cowan and Bendix.

Electrolux expects to boost British production, especially of vacuum cleaners, microwave cookers and domestic refrigerators.

A second phase of investment is also being considered. "Substantial" investment is likely on cooker production.

Dr Roger Baxter, the managing director of Electrolux in Britain, said: "The investment reflects the group's confidence in the ability of UK manufacturing to become more flexible, responsive and progressive, and capable of producing high quality products at a competitive price."

The Electrolux workforce here - there are about 8,700 employees of whom 5,000 are involved in production of domestic appliances - is expected to remain stable even though new machinery being installed will be more labour-efficient. "This is because of the likely offsetting effect of production increases."

The biggest slice of the capital spending is £9.25 million, on the floorcare products



In line for higher turnover: Dr Roger Baxter (left) and Jimmy James (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

factory at Luton, Bedfordshire, over the next 18 months. It produces about 1 million vacuum cleaners a year. Output is expected to rise by a quarter after the installation of new equipment, including robotic assembly, on-line plastic injection moulding machines and automated warehouse and material-handling facilities.

A newly expanded microwave oven facility at Luton is receiving an additional £1.25 million paint plant and automated welding. Luton micro-

waves will supply the entire European market for Electrolux and production of about 300,000 over the past 12 months is forecast to rise to about 500,000 this year, with about 70 per cent destined for export.

In the North-east, the former Thorn refrigerator factory at Spennymoor is being modernized at a cost of £4.3 million over about 18 months with household refrigerator production having been moved there from Luton. Refrigeration unit output of

500,000 is scheduled to rise to 600,000 a year, with production mainly aimed at the home market.

The remaining £2.75 million of investment is being spent at the Newton Aycliffe plant in County Durham to improve the group's spares and service facilities. The plastic injection moulding line there is now one of the biggest in Europe.

Mr Jimmy James, the chairman and chief executive of Electrolux in Britain, said:

"Last year saw dramatic increases in the group's overall activities in the UK and in 1988 we anticipate our turnover will be well in excess of £600 million." This would be up 20 per cent on last year and cover the results of the company's forestry and garden service interests, including the Flymo lawnmower operation.

The domestic appliances, or white goods, market in Britain expanded by 5 per cent in 1987 but this year, according to Dr Baxter, will be "rather more difficult."

Half new franchises drop out

By Our Industrial Editor

Nearly half of the 270 franchise businesses in operation at the beginning of last year have dropped out.

Some have opted for directly managed outlets while others have gone out of business.

This is reported by Mr Roy Seaman, managing director of the Norwich-based Franchise Development Services, the consultant, in the fourth annual edition of the *United Kingdom Franchise Directory*. The report also shows there has still been a net increase in franchise businesses during 1987.

Although franchise failure rates are low compared with other new businesses - 4 per cent or less according to the British Franchise Association - the "franchise garden still has its nettles, weeds and wasps," said Mr Seaman.

The drop-outs have largely been small operations drawn in on the big growth wave. But some operators have tried franchising and then moved back to outlets managed by their own organization, among them Holland & Barrett, the health foods chain, and Sketchley, the cleaners.

Franchising in Britain is worth more than £3.5 billion in sales a year and is forecast to rise to more than £7 billion by 1991. It employs about 200,000 people.

United Kingdom Franchise Directory, Franchise Development Services, Castle House, Norwich, NR2 1P3.

British Steel 'has £16bn advantage'

By Colin Nibbrough

Thyssen, Europe's biggest private sector steelmaker, says tax differences and state subsidies have given British Steel Corporation a DM50 billion (£16.1 billion) advantage over Thyssen since the 1970s.

The claim was made by Dr Dieter Spethmann, the chairman of the West German steel group, at the company's annual meeting at Duisburg in the Ruhr.

Dr Spethmann said BSC, now scheduled for early privatization, had admittedly shed about the same amount of steel capacity as Thyssen but had the benefit of DM19 billion in state subsidies.

When Thyssen could no longer keep up with such subsidies, the only course for it, as a commercial company,

was to withdraw capacity, mainly at its own cost.

"Such experiences made and continue to make one sceptical," he said. This also applied to the euphoria of politicians who expected a huge stimulus for the West German economy from the single European market to be established by 1992.

He expressed serious doubts that EEC governments, at present unable to rid themselves of loss-making steel industries, would tomorrow be prepared to allow their high-tech sectors to go under.

Dr Spethmann accused Bonn of gross neglect over taxation. While British company profits were taxed at only 35 per cent, West German firms were paying about 66 per cent on retained profits.

Textile industry's call to Thatcher

By Our Industrial Editor

The Prime Minister has been asked to intervene in a trade dispute over subsidies that allow Turkish textile manufacturers to export to Britain at artificially low prices.

The British Textile Confederation wants Mrs Thatcher to press for an end to such breaching of trade rules when she visits Turkey early next month.

The low-price Turkish textiles entered Britain free of duties, yet trade barriers in Turkey made it difficult for British textile manufacturers to export there, said Mr Ian MacArthur, the confederation's director, at a conference at Gleneagles. The two factors together were hitting textile output and employment in Britain.

Turkey was breaching rules

laid down in an agreement between it and the EEC, under which Turkey had associate membership of the EEC, said Mr MacArthur. The Turkish industry was receiving subsidies on investment, production and exports, with grants sometimes exceeding the sum actually invested.

Nor had Turkey met obligations to make regular reductions in its barriers against EEC imports. Tariffs were high and there were other imposts which on textiles brought import duty totals to between 50 per cent and 70 per cent.

Mr MacArthur said: "Last year Turkey sold £96 million worth of textiles to Britain, but we were able to sell only £7 million worth of ours to them."

Allied's new lager for women

By Rosemary Unsworth, Retail Affairs Correspondent

Allied Breweries is to launch what it claims to be the first lager aimed specifically at women. The beer, called Bleu de Brasserie, will be on sale in public houses, wine bars and clubs after Easter and will be available through off-licences and supermarkets.

The launch will be backed by a £250,000 advertising campaign in women's press, posters and the London Underground. Allied and Ayer Barker, its advertising agency, say that women are

demanding a strong lager - as well as premium packaging - although they are apparently less interested in the beer's origin or purity.

Lager represents 40 per cent of the beer market in Britain with 1.4 million barrels, of which 16 per cent is consumed by women. Among the premium package sector 40 per cent of drinkers are women who consume 30 per cent of volume.

The new brand is aimed at women in social classes BC1

and C2 in the age range 18-30. The agency's research shows they have a high disposable income, go out a lot, visit the cinema, and buy fashionable clothes but do not own their own flats. Mr Angus Fisher of Ayer Barker said: "We found in research that women strongly identified with the colour blue and were sympathetic towards French imagery."

The lager is to carry six different labels, designed by artists who include Glynn Boyd Harte and Ian Beck.

Pickwick Papers revisited

For the third time this century, the George & Vulture has been saved from the hand of the developer. But - to the horror of some of the regulars - it will now be turned into a pub. For the historic chop house - believed to date back to 1268 and the inn where Mr Pickwick and his man-servant, Sam Weller, characters in Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, stayed when in town - is to be sold to Samuel Smith, the brewery based in Tadcaster, North Yorkshire. While Samuel Smith is keeping mysteriously mum on the subject - and has yet to inform even the present tenant, Trusthouse Forte - the Church Commissioners, hitherto owners of the freehold, confirm they "have sold or are in the process of selling" to Samuel Smith. The George & Vulture, a listed building off Cornhill in the City, has had a question mark hanging over its future for the past three years and is reputed to have been finally sold for about £1.5 million. Cedric Dickens, aged 71, whose great-grandfather, Charles Dickens, regularly dined there, thinks the outcome "could have been a lot worse". "A lot of money needs to be spent on structural repairs and Samuel Smith already owns the Cheshire Cheese (in Fleet Street) so they have had some experience in these matters," he says. "They are certainly aware that they have something that is very precious."

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Thatcher's class of '88

For all the criticism Mrs Thatcher has had over her education policies, she does at least appear to have inherited a happier state of academic affairs in her own constituency. She is, I am sure, aware that Christ's College, a grammar school in Finchley Central, about a quarter of a mile from the Conservative Club, consistently produces an exceptionally high number of Oxbridge entrants. But it

should perhaps be brought to her attention that its colourful collection of "old boys" range from Lord Young, Charles Saatchi and David Kyle - the most powerful "local" on the floor of Life (reputed to make £100,000 on a good day) - to Damien McCrystal, editor of *The Sun* City section, and Jonathan Greenwood, the share dealer who was charged with insider dealing offences on Friday.

Up in smoke

Bank cheques treated with a chemical that cause them to disintegrate into confetti shortly after being deposited have, I am told, been used in at least two states in the US -

costing banks in Chicago alone more than \$100,000 in the past couple of months. On Friday, a cheque-clearing house warned 142 banks in Illinois and Tennessee to be on the look-out for the "dissolving" cheques, which may have an unusual odour and oily feel. Tricesters have apparently been opening new accounts at banks with a small amount of money and later making a larger deposit with a dissolving cheque. The money is then withdrawn from the account before the bank has discovered the fate of the second cheque - with its decomposition leaving little evidence.

© Titter, titter... Asil Nadir's oranges-to-television empire, Polly Peck, has, I hear, just taken a sizeable stake in a minor Turkish import-export bank which goes under the memorable name of the Titi Bank.



"Once a dealer, always a dealer..."

Trusted habits

It had to happen... just as the prolific emergence of ethical unit trust and investment funds was starting to look as if it were about to change the face of the industry, some contrary soul - in America, of course - has invented a fund specializing in sin. Affiliated Investors of Cleveland has apparently applied to the US Securities and Exchange Commission to launch Morgan Fun-Shares, a mutual fund to invest only in companies whose products are habit forming, such as liquor, tobacco and gambling. "When times get bad, people quit buying cars and boats and stop going on vacation," says Burton Morgan, aged 71, the fund's creator. "But they don't stop drinking, smoking or gambling." And it is not as much of a gimmick as it sounds. According to Morgan - who runs an adhesives company with a \$250 million turnover, as well as a venture capital firm - gaming, tobacco and liquor shares have outperformed the Dow Jones industrial average during the past five years.

© Is Fisons or Ferranti about to be prized away from its existing corporate adviser? Kleinwort Benson has won a number of important new clients this year including, in alphabetical order, Bejam, Chloride, Delta and electricity. "We needed an 'A', and then along came Abbey National," says a spokesman. "Now we need an 'F'..." Watch this space.

Carol Leonard

ECONOMIC VIEW

Not so much a cut as a kind of reshaping

A fortnight today the famous "Fowler reforms" of social security will begin to take effect. Already voices have been raised pointing to the contrast between tax cuts for the better-off in the Budget and the so-called benefit "cuts" for the poorest.

The truth is that the Government has fallen short of its ambition to such an extent that the reforms will cost money rather than save it. The result of the changes will be to add about £400 million to public spending - a far cry from the large-scale savings once expected.

The reforms are worth having for all that. The increase in public spending will be broadly offset by a reduction in rate relief which will add to tax revenues so there will be little or no effect on public sector borrowing.

The new system will be easier to administer, more predictable in its effects on public spending and will target help more effectively on those who need it most. The gainers will include low-income families, single parents, the sick and the disabled, and poorer pensioners. Among the losers will be the young unemployed and better-off pensioners.

The reforms affect mainly the income-related benefits - newspeak for means-testing - though from the beginning of July there will also be important changes in the contributory pension scheme. Next month's changes affect three benefits: family income supplement (FIS), housing benefit and supplementary benefit.

FIS is designed to supplement the income of those on low incomes in work. It will be replaced by family credit. Because the new benefit will be paid on the basis of income net of tax rather than gross, it will end the possibility of loss of benefit combined with an increase in tax, leaving families actually worse off after a rise in income.

Reduction of the effective marginal rates of tax at this end of the income scale will complement in a small way the cut in rates at the top - though with the top rate in the poverty trap still 97 per cent there is clearly some scope for further improvement.

Housing benefit is currently paid to about a third of all households, which is an absurdly high proportion institutionalizing the principle of subsidy. Two main changes are planned. Benefit will in future be paid up to a maximum of 80 per cent of rates. And the less well-off will get more, because entitlement will not rise so far up the income scale. Administration will be simpler because the present six tapers will be reduced to two, one for rent and one for rates (or later the poll tax).

Supplementary benefit, which unlike FIS is intended to help people who are not in work, will be replaced by income support. The new basic benefit will be higher than the old, but instead of the present Byzantine system of additions for this and extras for that there will be a discretionary social fund which will enable social security officers on the ground to assess real needs more closely.

Apart from being appallingly complicated the present system is both open to abuse and insufficiently flexible to deal with the widely varying circumstances of real life. The social fund is cash-limited, which will improve control in a programme that has regularly exceeded its forecast budget.

The treatment of capital resources will be harmonized for all three benefits. Capital of up to £3,000 will be ignored. Applicants with capital of more than £6,000 will not be eligible. Between £3,000 and £6,000 the state will assume income of £1 a week for every £250 of capital and adjust payments accordingly.

The importance of the reforms has little to do with the attack on the welfare state mythologized by opponents. Certainly the cost of social security remains a potential threat to public expenditure control and lower taxation and is something the Government is determined to control. But the solution has been found not in reform but in the growth of the economy.

While social security benefits are being uprated in line with prices (or in the case of child benefit not uprated at all) tax revenues are uprated by prices plus real growth in the economy. Last year nominal growth in the economy was more than twice the rate of inflation, so tax revenues were much more buoyant than spending on benefits.

Holding down benefits while everyone else's incomes grow much faster is not a policy to be pursued indefinitely. Social security like every other spending programme will make its claim on resources in the economy over the longer term. But it is much easier for the Government to control the burden of social security when the economy is growing rapidly.

Meanwhile the reforms that take effect next month will slightly reduce the worst disincentive effects of the system, give more help to those who need it most, simplify the system for both claimants and administrators and reduce a little the notorious tendency of the social security programme to cost more than forecast. That is a worthwhile, if modest, achievement.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

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Which Video March 1988.

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Testing time for company chief in his \$1.8bn bid battle for Koppers

Beazer on threshold of biggest coup

By John Bell, City Editor

Meet Brian Beazer at a cocktail party or similar social function and you might think you would soon have him pigeon-holed. Quiet and neat like the charcoal-grey business suits he favours, he tends to be formal, often just a touch too formal for the occasion, whatever it may be.

He is clearly intense, some might say humourless. One might think he were a middle-ranking man of the cloth, or a senior civil servant. Yet in Mr Beazer's case, appearances deceive. Beneath the restrained exterior there is a man of extraordinary ambition and commercial aggression.

Mr Beazer is a fierce proponent of capitalism — the variety that appears to be red in tooth and claw. His doggedly expansionist approach has built in a few years a construction company that is now almost Britain's biggest, with profits headed for £100 million this year.

The next few weeks, look like being among the most testing in a career that even Mr Beazer's rivals grudgingly describe as remarkable. He is entering the critical stages of his most audacious takeover campaign to date, the \$1.8 billion (£980 million) bid for Koppers, America's second-largest sand and gravel company.

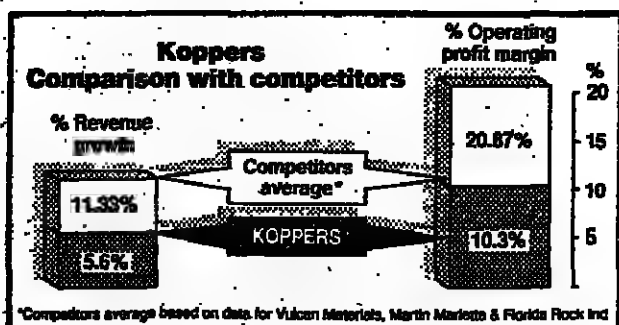
The battle is hotting up.

Legal action is breaking out in several directions. The management of Koppers, based in Pittsburgh, maintains its stance of hostile non-cooperation. Mr Beazer has a good deal, including his reputation as a deal-maker, riding on success.

At home, meanwhile, Mr Beazer's loyal band of institutional supporters is being asked to take more and more on trust as his company raises the bid twice, without appearing to force a single concession from Koppers' tough steel-town management.

Put in Mr Beazer's position, few businessmen would have been tempted to take on Koppers. Its size, special position in the industry as almost the only company with nationwide distribution, and the strong feeling among Beazer's leading shareholders that he had earned quite enough takeover laurels for the time being, all indicated that he should have gone low profile for a while. But Mr Beazer is no one's ordinary executive.

Some say that admiration and respect for his father and a deep sense of responsibility for the stewardship of the inherited business are a key to Mr Beazer's motivation. He certainly followed in the footsteps of his master stone-mason father and after leaving



school worked on building sites doing odd jobs.

In the 14 years since the company went public, it has increased in value an impressive 125-fold. About 30 acquisitions have been completed since 1979.

Yet the strength of Beazer's backing in the City stems from a good deal from the belief that this has been much more than just growth for growth's sake. The toughest yardstick of all, earnings per share performance — the so-called "bottom line" — shows a 31 per cent compound growth over the past decade.

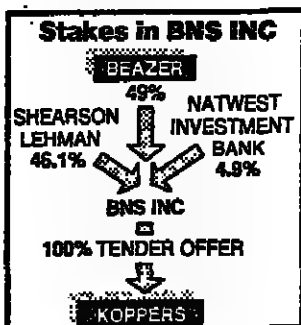
Beazer has a distinctive approach to takeovers and it has rarely failed. It hinges on meticulous analysis, leading to the preparation of a detailed five-year cashflow forecast, and extensive visits to the target company's sites. Beazer men are despatched to go, watch and report.

This method paid off handsomely in the 1986 purchase

of Gifford Hill, the US cement maker. Initially, the deal dented the group's image. Now Beazer watchers all admit that Gifford Hill was bought cheaply and at a moment when its fortunes and profits were recovering fast.

Koppers was identified as a prime target for several reasons. Its activities fit well with Gifford Hill's both geographically and industrially. It would establish Beazer as a leading building materials company in the US, in line with one of its long-term ambitions. Finally the time looked ripe for an assault on Koppers.

Koppers had been turned round to some extent. But its sales growth and profit margins were some way below those of its main competitors. Its reserves, a staggering 2.5 billion tonnes of stone and 218 million tonnes of sand, representing more than 35 years of current output, are well located near leading markets — a crucial factor in a spa-



cious country such as the US.

Mr Beazer, who had for some time been under pressure to restrain the issue of shares and to avoid new financing burdens in the wake of the sizeable Gifford Hill takeover, called in Shearson Lehman and County Natwest, his advisers. They devised a novel approach which countered all the objections to a new and expensive bid.

A special takeover vehicle, BNS, was formed, with Beazer holding a minority of the shares. BNS was supplied with non-recourse finance to offer cash for Koppers' shares. With BNS treated as an associate, the borrowings of the bid were separated from Beazer's balance sheet.

The non-recourse finance meant the risks were also insulated from Beazer. If Koppers' sales were to be decimated by a savage US recession in the near future, then only BNS would be at risk of collapse, not Beazer.



Nick Timpson: right way forward with improved range

Furnitureland eyes listing on growing profits

By Our City Staff

Mr Nick Timpson, who started his Furnitureland stores chain in London's Docklands in 1973, is casting his eye on the stock market with a view to seeking a listing within the next couple of years.

Mr Timpson, aged 46, has just announced pretax profits of £921,000, an increase of 83 per cent on the previous year. Turnover totalled £12.25 million. It is the fifth successive year that company earnings have gone up.

Furnitureland now has nine stores — with two more planned this year — all between 12,000 sq ft and 20,000 sq ft and spread across the country, from Wembley to Bournemouth, and from Bristol to West Thurrock in Essex.

When Mr Timpson started he saw the business operating as a discount furniture warehouse, undercutting prices of high street retailers.

But in 1982 he decided to take the company upmarket, improving the range of merchandising and presentation. "We felt this was the right way forward in the climate of the recession and it has paid dividends," he says.

Mr Timpson has raised funds for expansion through the venture capital company, Baronsmead, which put up nearly £3.5 million. Nearly £2 million of this was raised under the Business Expansion Scheme.

Mr Richard Hargreaves, the managing director of Baronsmead and a non-executive director of Furnitureland, said: "The company has hit on a very successful trading formula and is proving it works in a highly competitive field."

There is every reason to believe this company will continue to manage its growth profitably and successfully."

Czechs take a new step to freer trade

By A Correspondent

As Czechoslovakia prepares for a set of economic reforms in July, another milestone in liberalizing trade will be reached this week when the latest East-West joint venture opens for business.

The new company, Tourinvest, will begin a hotel-building programme designed to ease Czechoslovakia's chronic shortage of rooms. More important, though, it is a symbol of a wider government initiative to expose Czech companies to Western technology, management styles and currency. Joint ventures are a forerunner of reforms expected to give more independence to state enterprises.

The format was pioneered in Czechoslovakia last year by a British-owned biotechnology company, Senetek, based in Denmark. Called Tessek, it was born of the marriage between two specialists in the field of chromatography, Senetek and Tesla of Brno, Czechoslovakia.

Tesla provided the initial product patents and basic production facilities. For its part, Senetek brought foreign currency, product development techniques and a marketing operation in Western Europe and the US.

When Tessek produced its 1987 figures last week, the Czech company showed a profit of nearly \$98,000 (£53,000) on turnover of just over \$1.2 million.

Noteworthy features include Tessek's right to hire and fire, to pay salaries based on performance, and to expect overtime from workers accustomed to ending their day at 4.30pm. Such innovations

have had a mixed reception. Offering staff performance bonuses, however, paid dividends.

Tessek's lead has since been followed by the Dutch electronics company, Philips, which has set up a joint venture company — Avex — with another division of Tesla.

The venture is to manufacture video recorders for both Eastern and Western bloc markets, using Czech production facilities and parts from Philips's Austrian subsidiary.

That this is only the second industrial joint venture to date reflects concern in the West that such ventures are still experiments. Indeed, a number of fundamental problems remain unresolved.

A key problem facing any joint venture in Czechoslovakia is that the legal system is not equipped to cope with it. A joint-venture law should, in theory, see the light of day at the end of this year.

Each of the four joint ventures to be approved since Philips has been to build or renovate hotels. Three of the four contracts have gone to Austrian construction companies and one to France.

Two of the ventures involve Cedok, the Czech state travel agency, with Austria's Vantapex and France's CBC. The two venture companies, Hotelinvest and the forthcoming Tourinvest, will build or renovate six hotels by 1992.

Independence from the state is a key ingredient for commercial success. Joint ventures may have made a promising start, but they will need to be followed by far wider economic reforms in order to flourish.

GKN in car part deal with China

By David Young

GKN, which has the main share of the world automotive market for constant velocity drive shafts, is to take a 25 per cent stake in a new plant to supply the Chinese motor industry.

Through Uni-Cardan, its West German subsidiary, GKN will form the Shanghai GKN Drive Shaft Company. It will start making drive shafts next year for a range of vehicles planned for introduction in the 1990s, as well as the Volkswagen Santana and Daihatsu Charade models which are being built under licence in China.

The company is a joint venture between the Chinese and West German governments. Uni-Cardan will hold 25 per cent of the company, as will the West German government.

The first drive shafts produced by the company — it will also take over an existing plant which produces propeller shafts and universal joints for the Shanghai Tractor and Automobile Corporation — will be supplied to the Shanghai Volkswagen Automotive Company, which is stepping up production of the Volks-

wagen Santana model to 30,000 a year in 1990.

Uni-Cardan will have two directors on the board of the new company and Mr Stefan Day, an Englishman who has worked on several GKN overseas ventures, will be general manager of the plant during construction, commissioning, and the first five years of production.

GKN believes the move will establish a vital toe-hold in an expanding motor industry in China.

Although it will be several years before volume reaches sales by the company should reach about £9 million a year in 1990 and six new models are in the pipeline for production in the 1990s which will increase the market for the GKN-designed drive shafts.

The existing propeller shaft plant, which employs 1,000 people, produces shafts for the existing range of Chinese built cars, light commercial vehicles and heavy trucks. The new constant velocity drive shaft plant will be built next to the existing factory at Zhou Pu, a suburb of Shanghai.

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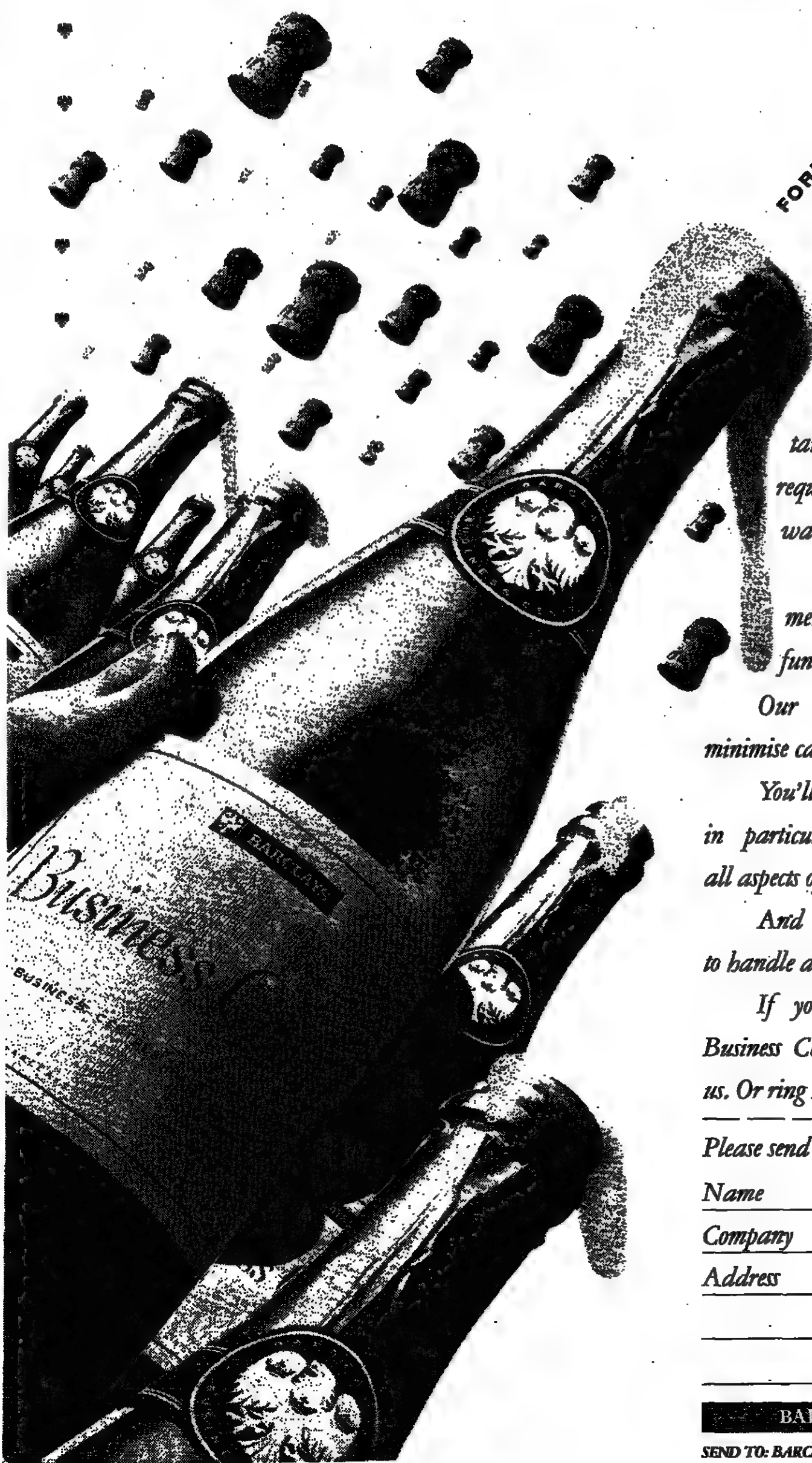
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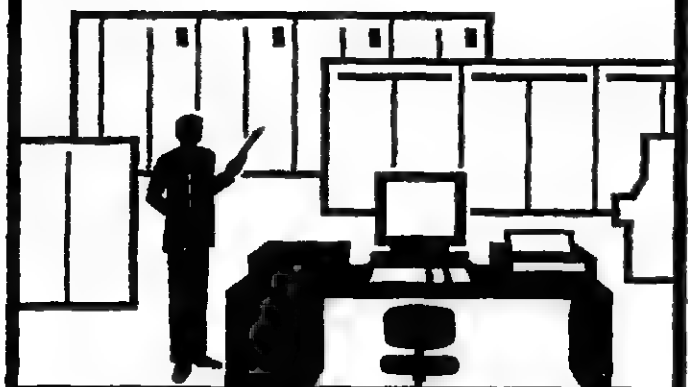
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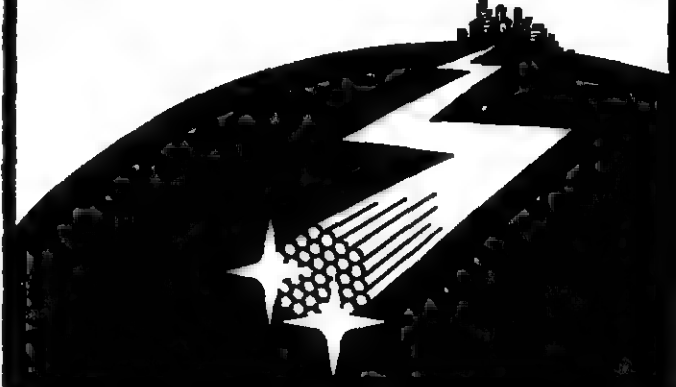
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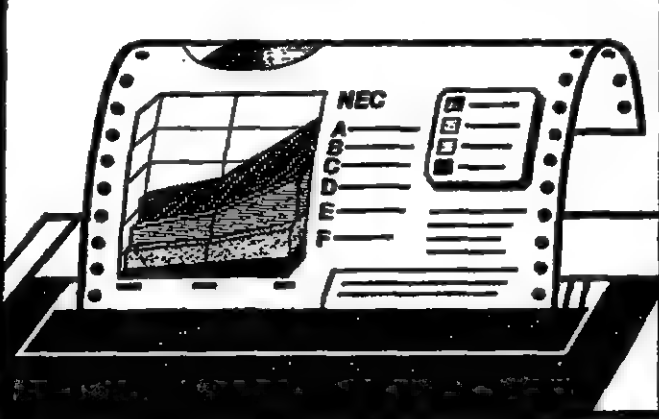
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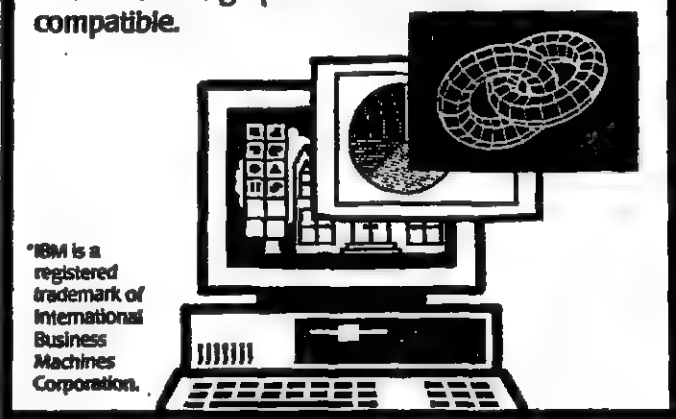
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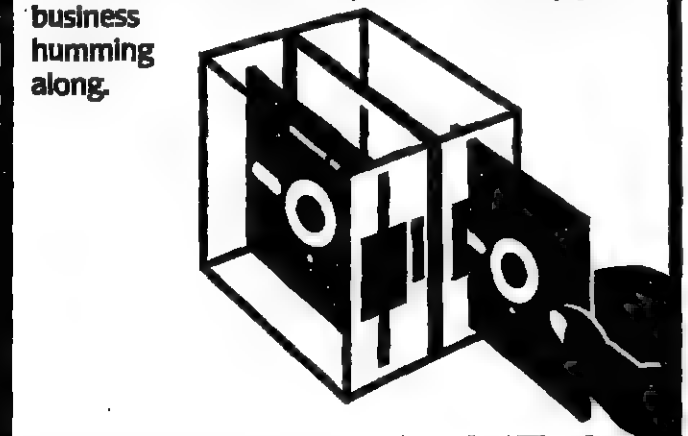
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Get in sync with our Multisync Monitor—it automatically scans all frequencies between 15.5 KHz and 35 KHz, which means it is compatible with all colour graphics boards that are IBM® compatible.



Disk drives that keep driving—NEC disk drives earn high marks for durability and dependability the world over. Just what you need to keep your business humming along.



For those with driving ambition—NEC's mobile phones offer a variety of features along with compact convenience. No wonder, they're the talk of the town.



NEC is proud to sponsor international sports events like last December's Davis Cup Final in Sweden, the Federation Cup and the fledgling World Youth Cup competition. We also sponsor the NEC World Series of Golf and the prestigious Everton Football Club of the English League.



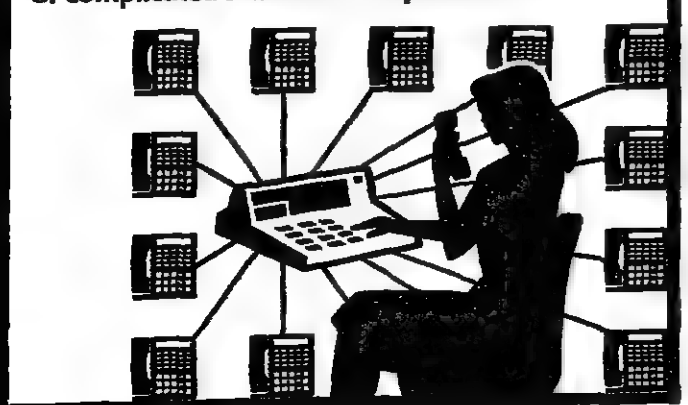
The true fax—NEFAX, a facsimile machine that sends text and graphics over the phone lines in seconds, and fits on your desk next to the phone!



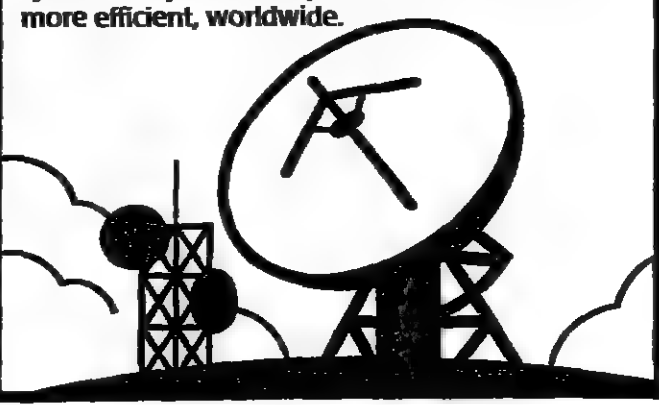
A CD-ROM that's on the cutting edge—NEC data storage products are known for their quality. And our CD-ROMs are no exception.



Is anyone there? If you're using an NEC PBX and key phone system, that's one question your caller won't have to ask. Together, they make short work of complicated switchboard operations.



Satellite communications with down to earth benefits—like bringing the world to every corner of Britain. NEC's microwave radio systems help make corporate communications more efficient, worldwide.



All Of Them.

Surprise! NEC is one of the world's largest manufacturers of computers and communications equipment. And because we are committed to seeing society benefit from the integration of these C&C technologies, the advances pioneered by NEC in all fields of technology touch your life every day. Which one is NEC? Now you know; we're all of them. And that's only the beginning. Because in the world of C&C, there's more to NEC.

NEC

1

A Slice

From	To	Amount	Day
10/1/78	10/31/78	100.00	10/1/78
11/1/78	11/30/78	100.00	11/1/78
12/1/78	12/31/78	100.00	12/1/78
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2/1/79	2/28/79	100.00	2/1/79
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7/1/84	7/31/84	100.00	7/1/84
8/1/84	8/31/84	100.00	8/1/84
9/1/84			

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7/1/84	7/31/84	100.00	7/1/84
8/1/84	8/31/84	100.00	8/1/84
9/1/84			

From	To	Amount	Day
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12/1/78	12/31/78	100.00	12/1/78
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1/1/83	1/31/83	100.00	1/1/83
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7/1/84	7/31/84	100.00	7/1/84
8/1/84	8/31/84	100.00	8/1/84
9/1/84			

[illegible]

LOCALITY	CRITERION	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
772.3m	Smurfit (Jeff)	382				
705.000	Usher Walker	315	12.4	3.6	17.3	
79.3m	VPI Gd	319	-1.5	3.1	1.0	19.1
109.0m	WCRC	309	-2.3	4.9	2.1	13.4

72.2m	Waco	220	0	3.4	12.54
142.8m	Westinghouse (4)	166	+0	5.6	47.18
15.5m	Victory	405	+0	11.3	24.153
13.6m	Seawater	40	+0	0.48	0.5
15.1m	Yellowhammer	160	0	3.1	2.0 16.1

PROPERTY					
85.5m	Allied Lon	120	+0	2.9	24 16.1
167.4m	Arizona Beer	120	+0	2.9	24 16.1
20.3m	Axon	142	-0	1.0	0.7 81.8
83.0m	BBM Group	118	0	1.7	1.8 25.4
25.2m	Baker Hughes	220	-0	6.0	23 17.2

[illegible]

92.44	China	100	+0	4.1	21.9
92.48	Cheyenne	260	+0	16.7	43.17.9
92.50	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.51	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.52	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.53	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.54	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.55	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.56	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.57	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.58	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.59	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.60	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.61	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.62	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.63	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.64	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.65	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.66	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.67	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.68	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.69	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.70	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.71	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.72	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.73	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.74	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.75	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.76	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.77	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.78	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.79	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.80	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.81	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.82	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.83	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.84	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.85	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.86	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.87	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.88	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.89	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.90	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.91	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.92	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.93	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.94	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.95	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.96	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.97	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.98	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
92.99	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8
93.00	Chongqing	100	+0	1.8	1.8

100	James	490	100	9.4	15.8
101	John	480	100	9.4	15.8
102	Larry Sack (reg)	390	100	7.7	12.4
103	John Sack (reg)	380	100	7.7	12.4
104	Do & Eds Tst	375	100	7.5	12.1
105	Do 5%	375	100	7.5	12.1
106	Do 10%	375	100	7.5	12.1
107	Do 15%	375	100	7.5	12.1
108	Do 20%	375	100	7.5	12.1
109	Do 25%	375	100	7.5	12.1
110	Do 30%	375	100	7.5	12.1
111	Do 35%	375	100	7.5	12.1
112	Do 40%	375	100	7.5	12.1
113	Do 45%	375	100	7.5	12.1
114	Do 50%	375	100	7.5	12.1
115	Do 55%	375	100	7.5	12.1
116	Do 60%	375	100	7.5	12.1
117	Do 65%	375	100	7.5	12.1
118	Do 70%	375	100	7.5	12.1
119	Do 75%	375	100	7.5	12.1
120	Do 80%	375	100	7.5	12.1
121	Do 85%	375	100	7.5	12.1
122	Do 90%	375	100	7.5	12.1
123	Do 95%	375	100	7.5	12.1
124	Do 100%	375	100	7.5	12.1
125	Do 105%	375	100	7.5	12.1
126	Do 110%	375	100	7.5	12.1
127	Do 115%	375	100	7.5	12.1
128	Do 120%	375	100	7.5	12.1
129	Do 125%	375	100	7.5	12.1
130	Do 130%	375	100	7.5	12.1
131	Do 135%	375	100	7.5	12.1
132	Do 140%	375	100	7.5	12.1
133	Do 145%	375	100	7.5	12.1
134	Do 150%	375	100	7.5	12.1
135	Do 155%	375	100	7.5	12.1
136	Do 160%	375	100	7.5	12.1
137	Do 165%	375	100	7.5	12.1
138	Do 170%	375	100	7.5	12.1
139	Do 175%	375	100	7.5	12.1
140	Do 180%	375	100	7.5	12.1
141	Do 185%	375	100	7.5	12.1
142	Do 190%	375	100	7.5	12.1
143	Do 195%	375	100	7.5	12.1
144	Do 200%	375	100	7.5	12.1
145	Do 205%	375	100	7.5	12.1
146	Do 210%	375	100	7.5	12.1
147	Do 215%	375	100	7.5	12.1
148	Do 220%	375	100	7.5	12.1
149	Do 225%	375	100	7.5	12.1
150	Do 230%	375	100	7.5	12.1
151	Do 235%	375	100	7.5	12.1
152	Do 240%	375	100	7.5	12.1
153	Do 245%	375	100	7.5	12.1
154	Do 250%	375	100	7.5	12.1
155	Do 255%	375	100	7.5	12.1
156	Do 260%	375	100	7.5	12.1
157	Do 265%	375	100	7.5	12.1
158	Do 270%	375	100	7.5	12.1
159	Do 275%	375	100	7.5	12.1
160	Do 280%	375	100	7.5	12.1
161	Do 285%	375	100	7.5	12.1
162	Do 290%	375	100	7.5	12.1
163	Do 295%	375	100	7.5	12.1
164	Do 300%	375	100	7.5	12.1
165	Do 305%	375	100	7.5	12.1
166	Do 310%	375	100	7.5	12.1
167	Do 315%	375	100	7.5	12.1
168	Do 320%	375	100	7.5	12.1
169	Do 325%	375	100	7.5	12.1
170	Do 330%	375	100	7.5	12.1
171	Do 335%	375	100	7.5	12.1
172	Do 340%	375	100	7.5	12.1
173	Do 345%	375	100	7.5	12.1
174	Do 350%	375	100	7.5	12.1
175	Do 355%	375	100	7.5	12.1
176	Do 360%	375	100	7.5	12.1
177	Do 365%	375	100	7.5	12.1
178	Do 370%	375	100	7.5	12.1
179	Do 375%	375	100	7.5	12.1
180	Do 380%	375	100	7.5	12.1
181	Do 385%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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183	Do 395%	375	100	7.5	12.1
184	Do 400%	375	100	7.5	12.1
185	Do 405%	375	100	7.5	12.1
186	Do 410%	375	100	7.5	12.1
187	Do 415%	375	100	7.5	12.1
188	Do 420%	375	100	7.5	12.1
189	Do 425%	375	100	7.5	12.1
190	Do 430%	375	100	7.5	12.1
191	Do 435%	375	100	7.5	12.1
192	Do 440%	375	100	7.5	12.1
193	Do 445%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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195	Do 455%	375	100	7.5	12.1
196	Do 460%	375	100	7.5	12.1
197	Do 465%	375	100	7.5	12.1
198	Do 470%	375	100	7.5	12.1
199	Do 475%	375	100	7.5	12.1
200	Do 480%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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208	Do 520%	375	100	7.5	12.1
209	Do 525%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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214	Do 550%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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226	Do 610%	375	100	7.5	12.1
227	Do 615%	375	100	7.5	12.1
228	Do 620%	375	100	7.5	12.1
229	Do 625%	375	100	7.5	12.1
230	Do 630%	375	100	7.5	12.1
231	Do 635%	375	100	7.5	12.1
232	Do 640%	375	100	7.5	12.1
233	Do 645%	375	100	7.5	12.1
234	Do 650%	375	100	7.5	12.1
235	Do 655%	375	100	7.5	12.1
236	Do 660%	375	100	7.5	12.1
237	Do 665%	375	100	7.5	12.1
238	Do 670%	375	100	7.5	12.1
239	Do 675%	375	100	7.5	12.1
240	Do 680%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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243	Do 695%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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247	Do 715%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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249	Do 725%	375	100	7.5	12.1
250	Do 730%	375	100	7.5	12.1
251	Do 735%	375	100	7.5	12.1
252	Do 740%	375	100	7.5	12.1
253	Do 745%	375	100	7.5	12.1
254	Do 750%	375	100	7.5	12.1
255	Do 755%	375	100	7.5	12.1
256	Do 760%	375	100	7.5	12.1
257	Do 765%	375	100	7.5	12.1
258	Do 770%	375	100	7.5	12.1
259	Do 775%	375	100	7.5	12.1
260	Do 780%	375	100	7.5	12.1
261	Do 785%	375	100	7.5	12.1
262	Do 790%	375	100	7.5	12.1
263	Do 795%	375	100	7.5	12.1
264	Do 800%	375	100	7.5	12.1
265	Do 805%	375	100	7.5	12.1
266	Do 810%	375	100	7.5	12.1
267	Do 815%	375	100	7.5	12.1
268	Do 820%	375	100	7.5	12.1
269	Do 825%	375	100	7.5	12.1
270	Do 830%	375	100	7.5	12.1
271	Do 835%	375	100	7.5	12.1
272	Do 840%	375	100	7.5	12.1
273	Do 845%	375	100	7.5	12.1
274	Do 850%	375	100	7.5	12.1
275	Do 855%	375	100	7.5	12.1
276	Do 860%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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281	Do 885%	375	100	7.5	12.1
282	Do 890%	375	100	7.5	12.1
283	Do 895%	375	100	7.5	12.1
284	Do 900%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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293	Do 945%	375	100	7.5	12.1
294	Do 950%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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296	Do 960%	375	100	7.5	12.1
297	Do 965%	375	100	7.5	12.1
298	Do 970%	375	100	7.5	12.1
299	Do 975%	375	100	7.5	12.1
300	Do 980%	375	100	7.5	12.1
301	Do 985%	375	100	7.5	12.1
302	Do 990%	375	100	7.5	12.1
303	Do 995%	375	100	7.5	12.1
304	Do 1000%	375	100	7.5	12.1
305	Do 1005%	375	100	7.5	12.1
306	Do 1010%	375	100	7.5	12.1
307	Do 1015%	375	100	7.5	12.1
308	Do 1020%	375	100	7.5	12.1
309	Do 1025%	375	100	7.5	12.1
310	Do 1030%	375	100	7.5	12.1
311	Do 1035%	375	100	7.5	12.1
312	Do 1040%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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314	Do 1050%	375	100	7.5	12.1
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316	Do 1060%	375	100	7.5	12.1
317	Do 1065%	375	100	7.5	12.1
318	Do 1070%	375	100	7.5	12.1
319	Do 1075%	375	100	7.5	12.1
320	Do 1080%	375	100	7.5	12.1
321	Do 1085%	375	100	7.5	12.1
322	Do 1090%	375	100	7.5	12.1
323	Do 1095%	375	100	7.5	12.1
324	Do 1100%	375	100	7.5	12.1
325					

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11.3m	Clambert Women's	205	-10	11.3	5.5	7.5
47.0m	Plowd Garner	219	-5	8.1	3.7	11.2
47.7m	Strong & Fisher	256	-7	14.7	5.7	9.2
56.4m	Syko	308	+10	6.9	2.2	54.3

TEXTILES

89.0m	Allied Text	240	-10	12.5	3.5	17.2
12.7m	Beele (John)	260	-3	7.7	3.2	7.7
11.1m	Bockman (A)	118	-5	7.9	6.8	11.5
10.000	Bolton	51	-5	2.2	2.2	2.5

[illegible]

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programs:
of SGA
concludes:
Possible:
Superior:
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 Programme
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 1960.

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 LAW STUDIES

Lecturers: Dr. Sir John Peel, Dr. John
 Gowers, Dr. John Peel, Dr. John Peel
 Dr. John Peel, Dr. John Peel, Dr. John Peel

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Please write, with full CV to Sue Bennett, ATC (London) Ltd, Granville House, 25 Luke Street, London EC2A 4BE.

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EDUCATION (Post No E5951X)

This post involves close working contact with students etc. in a wide range of sporting activities. You will be required to assist the Sports Organiser and to undertake supervision and coaching of various sports. This will involve irregular working hours during term-time for which additional payment is made.

You should have the integrity to work without supervision and a versatility to adapt many facets of sports involvement. In addition, a knowledge and practice of First Aid will be considered an advantage. Possession of coaching qualifications essential.

The salary will be within Scale 4 - £7,833 increments to £8,754. An irregular hours payment of 10% will be payable during term-time only (i.e. 36 weeks per year) and will be equalised over the year.

Further details and application form are obtainable from The Staffing Office, Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Holland House, Oxford Road, Bournemouth BH8 8EZ. (Telephone: Bournemouth (0202) 290740).

ROWETT RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB2 9SBHead of
Biochemistry
Division
(Re-advised)

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Biochemistry Division from senior scientists with a proven record of independent research in animal biochemistry and considerable senior management experience.

The person appointed would be Head of a Division incorporating three units dealing with mineral metabolism, collagen and bone growth and lipid biochemistry. He/she would be involved in helping scientists to develop their programmes which involve integrated research across the Institute's scientific programme.

The Divisional Head assumes administrative responsibility for a large number of individually-funded scientists and a senior management responsibility to the Institute as a whole. The appointee would also be expected to establish his/her own research team and provide research team and provide research leadership within the Institute.

Salary range £18,786 to £25,335. Non-contributory superannuation scheme. The Institute is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute. Tel. 0224 712751 Ext. 338.

Closing date: 11th April, 1988.

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GROUP 2

(Group 3 subject to Audit)
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Applications are invited for the post of Principal at Norton Radstock College of Further Education.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Governing Body for the internal management, organisation and discipline of the College.

The salary will be in accordance with the Burnham Further Education Salary Scales, and NIG (Silver Book) Conditions of Service. The successful candidate must hold a first degree, or equivalent, at Honours level, have full-time management and teaching experience in an LEA setting and provide clear evidence of leadership potential.

Further details and an application form are available from the Director of Education (H/FE), PO Box 57, Avon House North, St James Barton, Bristol BS99 7EB, to whom completed applications should be returned by 15th April 1988.

Avon as an Equal Opportunities Employer considers applications on their merits without regard to sex, race, disability or sexual orientation.

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HARLAXTON COLLEGE

The British Campus of the University of Evansville

DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

to be responsible for both Harlaxton College and the parent campus in Evansville, Indiana. The Director of Admissions will concentrate his or her efforts in Great Britain and continental Europe, but may also extend beyond these boundaries.

The Director of Admissions should hold one or more degrees and should ideally have some first-hand knowledge of the American system of higher education.

The successful candidate should have communicative skills the initiative to work independently, and maturity to deal with applicants and their parents, school administrators and embassy officials.

Salary in the region of £10,000 plus free room and board and the use of a car.

Applicants should write enclosing a curriculum vitae to: The Principal, Harlaxton College, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG32 1AG

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THE GOVERNORS

A challenging and responsible post with a full support staff. A four bedroomed house is available.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two professional referees should reach the Head Mistress by 22nd April.

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A researcher is required for one year to work on the second stage of an examination of the financial management of British trade unions being undertaken by Dr P. Willman and Dr T. Morris. Applicants should have a first degree in the social sciences and preferably have a postgraduate qualification in Industrial Relations or a related subject. Knowledge of accounting is also important.

Starting date 1st May 1988. Opportunities for further research may subsequently be available. Starting salary £11,316.

Applicants should send a CV to Dr Paul Willman, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4SA, by 15th April 1988.

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Required in September,
1988

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Organist and Master of the choristers Martin Henry

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Boys with musical ability who are aged between 7½ and 9½ will be eligible to enter the voice trial on TUESDAY 10th MAY, 1988. As choristers are educated at the Abbey Choir School (an IAPS boarding school), both the musical and academic opportunities are exceptional. All boys hold extremely valuable scholarships, currently worth around £5,000 per annum (the parental contribution being only £270 per term with additional bursaries available in cases of need).

Write (stating date of birth and your telephone number) for prospectus and application form to:
The Headmaster,
Mr C. Roland-Adams,
Westminster Abbey
Choir School,
Deans Yard,
London SW1P 3NY

BISHOP CHALLONER SCHOOL

Sturminster, Dorset

CO-EDUCATIONAL DAY SCHOOL
CO-EDUCATIONAL 13+ entry
from SEPTEMBER 1988. To continue development of the COT Department throughout the school. For application form please contact:
01 489 3646
(07572) 182124

GODSTOWE SCHOOL
HIGH WYCOMBE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
HEAD

The School Council invites applications for the Headship of Godstowe Preparatory School, which will become vacant in September 1989 on the retirement of Miss Patricia Fitzmaurice-Kelly B.A., Dip.Ed.

Details may be obtained from:
The Secretary to the Council
Mr Ian Booth
Touche Ross and Co
Hill House
1 Little New Street
London EC4A 3TR

Applications must be received by 14th May 1988

DAUNTSEY'S SCHOOL
Nr. Devizes, Wiltshire
SN10 4HE

HMC fully-coeducational, boarding and day 570 pupils, 190 in Sixth Form. Required for September 1988, a graduate to teach HISTORY to all levels, including University entry. Some teaching of CLASSICS or RELIGIOUS STUDIES could be available in addition for a suitably qualified applicant.

Applications, with c.v. and names and telephone numbers of two referees, to the Headmaster, from whom full details may be obtained:

Devizes 0380 812446
Closing date: 18th April
(07598) 182824

The John Lyon School
Harrow-on-the-Hill
(HMC 490 day boys 11-18)

MUSIC
Required for September 1988 a graduate teacher of class music up to GCSE and 'A' level and with some piano tuition. Candidates should be willing to be fully involved with choirs, orchestras and chamber groups. The school has a strong musical tradition.

Own salary scale above Baker. Further details can be obtained from the Headmaster, to whom applications should be made with a c.v. and the names and addresses and telephone numbers of two referees: The John Lyon School, Middle Road, Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex. HA2 0HN (Tel. (01) 422 2046)

NORTHWOOD COLLEGE
Northwood
(Girls' Independent School
- 520 pupils: 4-18 years)

Required in September 1988. A well qualified and enthusiastic Geography graduate to share in the teaching of the subject throughout the Senior school including A-Level.

An interest in fieldwork is desirable and an ability to teach A-Level Economics would be a strong advantage. Apply to the Head Mistress with c.v. and names and addresses and telephone numbers of two referees.

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KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
Wimbledon Common, SW19 4TT
HMC 650 boys; IAPS 380 boys
Required for September 1988, a well-qualified graduate to teach

MUSIC

In a large and enterprising department consisting of three full-time teachers. The Department occupies a new Music School. This is an opportunity for an experienced string player with a special interest in chamber music, who can make a distinctive contribution to both the teaching and the orchestral work of the Department. The post also carries some special responsibility in the Junior School and would be suitable either as a first post, or as a change for someone seeking wider experience.

KGS Scale above Baker with Inner London allowance. Assistance with accommodation. Interviews will take place at the end of April. Applications, addressed to the Head Master, should include a full curriculum vitae as well as the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees. Further particulars may be obtained by telephoning the School. 01-947 9311.

KENSINGTON PARK SCHOOL

Opening in September 1988
A NEW LONDON DAY SCHOOL
Co-educational 13+ entry

ENTRANCE TESTS will be held at the school on Thursday 12th May and Thursday 16th June.

Applicants must attend an interview and provide a good report from their previous school, in addition to passing one of the above tests.

Prospectus and further information may be obtained from The Principal, Kensington Park School, 10/11 Penbridge Square, London W2 4ED. 01-221 5748

ISLE OF MAN
THE BUCHAN SCHOOL
Castletown, Isle of Man

Required for September 1988 a graduate teacher of French and German at all levels in the Senior School. Enthusiasm and commitment are essential and the post would suit either a young entrant to the profession or a more experienced teacher.

Applications with full cv to the Principal.
Tel. (0824) 822525.
(07950) 183624

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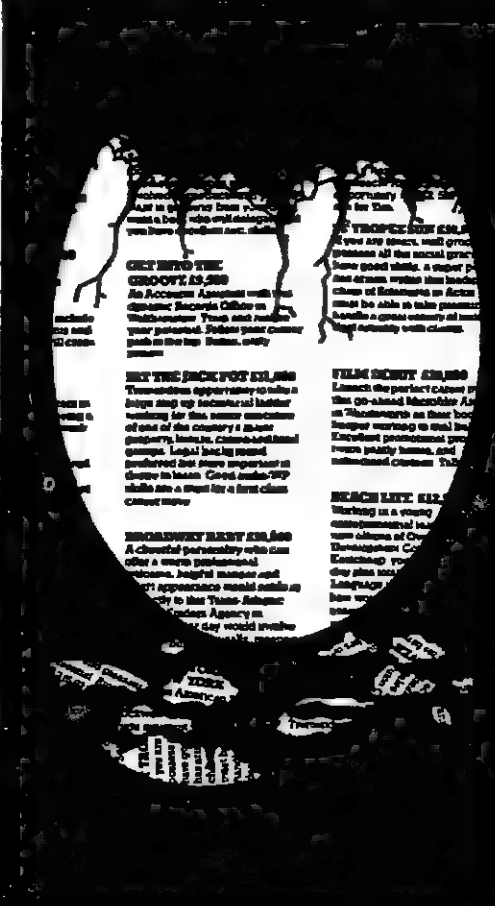
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Damages for economic loss in tort not payable

Greater Nottingham Co-Operative Society Ltd v Cementation Piling and Foundations Ltd and Others
Before Lord Justice Purchas, Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Mann
[Judgment March 23]

Sub-contractors were not liable in tort for pecuniary loss dissociated from physical damage since the parties had directly entered into a collateral contract with the employers which was inconsistent with any assumption by sub-contractors of a duty not to cause such loss to the employers.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the sub-contractors, Cementation Piling and Foundations Ltd, against the late Judge Smout, QC, sitting as an official referee, that held that they were liable to Greater Nottingham Co-Operative Society Ltd for such loss as they might prove pursuant to the amended statement of claim which did not result from physical damage to an adjoining restaurant.

Mr Walter Ayles, QC, Mr Michael Stephen and Mr Jonathan Bellamy for the society; Mr John Dyson, QC and Miss Alison Foster for the sub-contractors.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS said that the appeal raised questions of law concerning the recovery of damages for economic loss arising out of a breach of duty in tort.

Cementation were the nominated sub-contractors and the main contract between the society and the main contractor provided for extension and alteration works to the society's premises at Skipton.

As well as the sub-contract, there was also a direct collateral agreement between the society and Cementation under which Cementation gave certain warranties. The sub-contract warranted the provision of piling work which the extension was to be built.

Immediately adjoining the site was the Windsor Restaurant

owned by the Ling family. Piling commenced but owing to the negligent operation of the equipment damage was occasioned to the fabric of the restaurant.

The Ling family brought a separate action for damages against the society which was settled and the society carried on in addition further remedial works to the restaurant. Cementation did not dispute that they were liable to the society for that.

The society claimed against Cementation additional damages which the official referee awarded to them and which formed the subject matter of the appeal, namely (B) additional cost to the society paid under the main contract as a result of executing the revised piling scheme; (C) additional sums paid by the society to the main contractor for loss and expense and fluctuations under the contract during 33 weeks' delay; and (D) the society's consequential economic loss due to delayed completion.

The appeal was concerned solely with the recovery of damages in tort. That arose out of the negligent operation of the drilling equipment which resulted in a combination of effects causing the damage.

Mr Ayles contended, *inter alia*, that the damages awarded under (B), (C) and (D) were not recoverable from minor elements possibly referable to physical damage not relevant for consideration on the appeal, since they represented consequential loss not associated with physical damage and were not, therefore, recoverable in tort.

He relied on *Spartan Steel & Alloys Ltd v Martin & Co (Contractors) Ltd* (1973) QB 27 and *Ann v Merton London Borough Council* (1978) AC 131, and submitted that the ambit of claims where pecuniary loss could be recovered as damages in tort ought severely to be restricted.

Since the decisions in *Spartan Steel* and *Junior Books Ltd v Veasey* (1983) 1 All ER 513, 520 there had been two important exceptions, the judgments

of Lord Justice Robert Goff in *Muirhead v Industrial Tank Specialities Ltd* (1986) QB 507 and Lord Justice Bingham in *Simons General Contracting Co v Pilkington Glass Ltd* (The Times February 18).

The court's task was to consider whether the course taken by the official referee in threading his way through the maze of edict and authority was the correct path in the light of the facts as which he had arrived.

His critical findings were:

1 An act of negligence in operating the drilling equipment by the servant of A (Cementation).

2 Physical damage to the property of B (Windsor) who were neighbours but not occupiers of the site.

3 Economic loss suffered by C as the foreseeable consequence of the negligence of A's servant.

4 A contractual relationship between A and C which contained warranties not relevant to the negligence of A's servant.

Mr Ayles submitted that the further economic loss sustained by C as a result of the foreseeable consequences of that negligence was a matter of policy and law not recoverable.

There was no precedent for the application of strict logic in tracing the path leading from the basic principle established in *Donoghue v Stevenson* (1932) AC 100 to the Pandora's box of unbridled damages at the end of the path of foreseeability.

That it was a field in which the law had properly applied policy restrictions was justified by a glance at the position reached on the other side of the Atlantic where damages awarded in respect of medical and surgical negligence was, it was believed, affecting the proper execution by surgeons and others of their professional tasks to the detriment of their patients.

With one vital exception the position in the present case marched step by step with the "checklist" to be found in the *Restatement of Torts* (2d) (1953) § 520, namely (1) the appellants were nominated sub-

contractors; (2) they were specialists; (3) they were fully apprised of the requirements and responsibilities of the main contract; (4) they were solely responsible for the provision of piling; (5) the society relied upon the appellants' skill and experience in the execution of the contract; (6) the appellants must have known that the society relied upon their skill and experience but as to item (7), in the present case, there was actual privity of contract, which was not present in *Junior Books*.

If one was to extend the concept of the *Donoghue v Stevenson* duty beyond the occurrence or danger of physical damage then it should only be done as a matter of policy in special cases, for example *Hadley Byrne & Co Ltd v Baxendale & Partners Ltd* (1964) AC 465 and similar situations.

That introduced the concept of a relationship between the parties creating reliance by one upon the other to the latter's knowledge and accepted by the latter for the purpose of creating a special duty towards the former.

Both *Muirhead* and *Simons* were cases concerned with the provision of defective goods in a situation where the tortfeasor had no direct contractual relationship with the victim.

The central point of distinction in the present case was what impact upon the otherwise close relationship should the existence of the contract between Cementation and the society have on tortious liability.

In considering whether there should be a concurrent but more extensive liability in tort as against the parties acting on the execution of the contract, it was relevant to bear in mind that the parties had an actual opportunity to define their relationship in a contract which was drawn up and signed by them.

As a general contractual structure as between the society, the main contractor and Cementation, as well as the professional advisers, the parties had an actual opportunity to define their relationship in a contract which was drawn up and signed by them.

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mentioned in *Simons* as being available.

Although it was not ground in the present policy to extend *Junior Books* rather than to restrict it. That gave rise to an apparent inconsistency, namely the effect of enhancing the close relationship upon which Lord Rockall based his duty in *Junior Books* by adding a direct contractual relationship did not confirm duty to avoid economic loss but negated that liability.

But in this compartment of consideration it was not only the proximity of the relationship giving rise to reliance which was crucial but also the policy of the law as to whether or not in those circumstances damages for pecuniary loss ought to be recovered.

In order to establish the *Hadley Byrne* type of liability, it had to be possible to call from the close relationship of the parties the assumption by the alleged tortfeasor of a duty of care not to cause pecuniary loss to the victim.

In the *Hadley Byrne* case the relationship was not affected by a direct contractual relationship and that was also the position in *Junior Books*.

In the present case the contract was significantly different as to liability for the manner in which the work was executed. Once it was established that there was no general liability in tort for pecuniary loss dissociated from physical damage, it would be difficult to construct a special obligation of that nature in tort to which liabilities created by a collateral contract did not extend.

Accordingly damages under heads (B), (C) and (D) were not recoverable except those referable to physical injury. The appeal would be allowed with that reservation.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF and **LORD JUSTICE MANN** delivered concurring judgments.

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BOXING: IRISHMAN FACES RETIREMENT AFTER HALF-BAKED CHALLENGE FOR FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Bassa puts McAuley on chopping-block

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

"It's back to the drawing board," Dave McAuley, the Irish flyweight, said tentatively after being comprehensively outpointed by Fidel Bassa, of Colombia, at the World Boxing Association championship, at the King's Hall, Belfast, on Saturday.

His lack of conviction was understandable because back home there will be some slight disagreement about whether or not he should carry on boxing. If his wife, Wendy, has her way it will be back to the chopping-board more likely for the little chief from Larne.

Mrs McAuley, who could not look up throughout the bout to see the champion slowly but surely breaking her husband's nose, said: "So far as I am concerned, Dave will never go into the boxing ring again." No doubt the argument will be put to him that he would be better employed serving up gourmet meals in his in-laws' restaurant than getting his face battered in the ring.

B. J. Eastwood, McAuley's manager, said: "I don't know what he does. He can retire or fight on." He then added that if McAuley retired he would help him achieve his ultimate ambition of owning a hotel.

"When Dave started fighting he did not have the money to raise a £500 loan, now he has enough to raise £100,000 or £200,000," Eastwood said. McAuley, who has had 16 bouts, is believed to have made £30,000 from his two world title challenges inside 12 months. Retirement is very much on the cards.

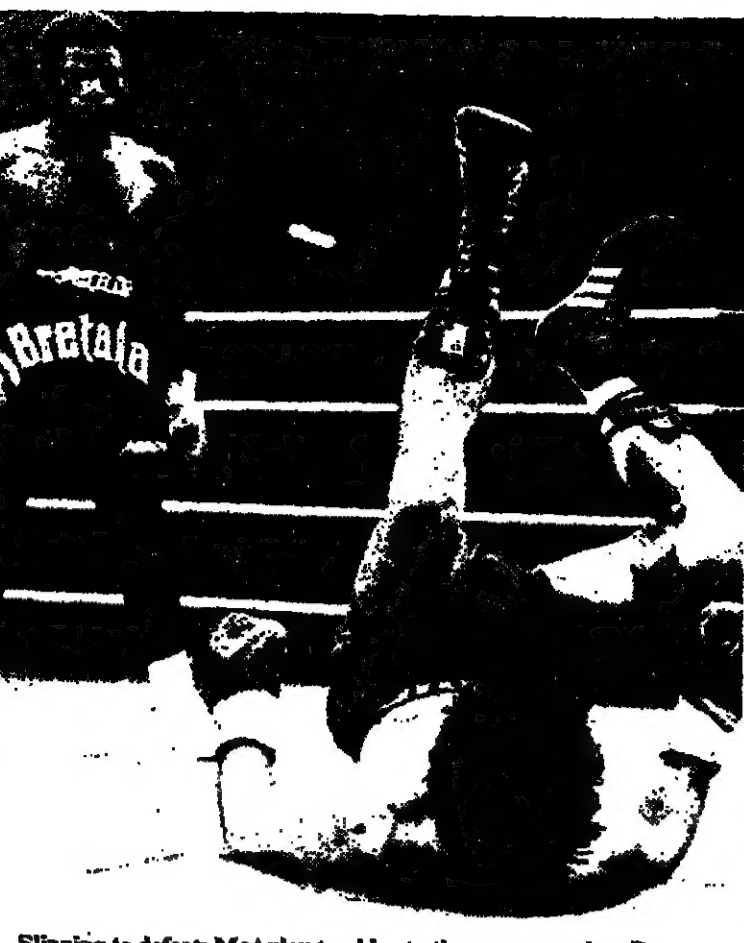
If next week, between the cold consomme and the baked Alaska, Pat Clinton's British title of Duke McKenzie's European belt beckons. But after two hard bouts with Bassa it is unlikely that McAuley will have enough left in him to wrest the title from either the Scot or the Englishman. McAuley seems to have trouble with boxers who can stick and move and both Clinton and McKenzie are good at that.

Even though the judges gave him five and four rounds, McAuley's inability to do much more than almost snatch the title against run of play with one big right in the

eleventh, leaves little room for optimism about his future. On my card he won only that round, and drew three others.

McAuley never quite seemed to get into the contest or have an answer for the Colombian, who never strayed from his fight plan of boxing for two minutes and holding for the remainder of every round. The champion kept on working down a chopping right throughout and it was not surprising that in the ninth two rights put McAuley on the floor.

It was only when Bassa started coming in close for the knockout that McAuley caught the Colombian with a heavy right hand. The cheers of 6,000 Irishmen almost reached Barry McGuigan's decibels. Bassa did not know whether he was in Belfast or Barranquilla and leaned on the Irishman. McAuley just could not see that he was only a step away from the title — a step backwards and the champion would have fallen on his face.



Slipping to defeat: McAuley tumbles to the canvas against Bassa

Zurbriggen holds on as Tomba falls at last hurdle

From Iain MacLeod, Seilbach, Austria

After four months of direct confrontation, quiet Swiss determination ended in triumph for Franz Zurbriggen over the flamboyant Alberto Tomba, of Italy, as the World Cup season closed here over the weekend.

Separated only by 17 points after 18 races in direct confrontation, the defending overall champion made his additional 10 downhill races count to force the brash, younger man into submission, courtesy of two falls.

Zurbriggen stretched his advantage by finishing fourth in the final slalom to leave the Italian double Olympic and World Cup slalom and slalom champion with the knowledge that even a consolidation of his lead from the first run would not be enough to snatch the title. The young Italian then lost heart over the fight and fell for the second day.

Tomba blew his chance when he missed a gate in Friday's giant slalom, although his non-participation in the downhill also took his fall as did poor performances in the giant slaloms at Kranjska Gora and Schladming.

Zurbriggen, who almost came to grief twice on the second run, acknowledged that he had had problems. "I needed a lot of

Campese and Jou bring All Blacks down a peg

From Simon Barnes, Hong Kong

It is impossible for anyone to go to a sporting event these days without thinking about Eddie Edwards. So here I am, at the Cathay Pacific Hong Kong invitation sevens with half the crowd singing *Waiting for the Man*, and I am thinking about Britain's ski jumper.

Which team is the rugby equivalent of Edwards? It must be hard to think of a better choice than Taiwan, who sent Kwang Hua Taipei out here, and they actually won. No, not the Cup, they aren't quite in the same class as the Australians who beat New Zealand 13-12 in the final of the main competition.

But the Taipei boys won the Bowl, and were not disposed to minimize their triumph. The Hong Kong sevens breaks into three competitions on the second day: the Cup, for the big boys, the Plate for the middle-rankers and the Bowl for the minnows.

All that nonsense about Eddie-ought-not-to-be-allowed-as-the-Olympics was irritating. But the Hong Kong sevens have never made the mistake of banning the Edwards of rugby. In the early days of the event it started in 1976 — the minnows outnumbered the rest. The event has grown and become

Vessel gets support of a nation

From Barry Pickthall, Auckland

Seventy five thousand cheering New Zealanders packed the stadium and 10,000 more rode almost anything that floated here yesterday to witness the naming of New Zealand's America's Cup challenger.

Measuring 123ft overall, the hi-tech composite structured monohull, dubbed Kiwi Mis- sion, is the largest racing yacht to be launched for 50 years and represents a £4.4 million gamble on the part of New Zealand banker, Michael Fay, to lift the Cup from Dennis Connor and his fellow members of the San Diego Yacht Club.

Viewed by some as a breakthrough development and other as a white elephant, the boat, and the event, served notice on the Californian Cup holders that they face a nation, not just a crew, in the next America's Cup.

Sailing for the first time last Thursday, she sliced through the water at more than twice the speed of the wind under main- sail and spruce, touching an effortless 14 knots at times, leaving Peter Blake's newly built 60ft trimaran, Starline, in her wake.

The winds remained in single figures for yesterday's flag-waving sail, but cutting a course through the confused water of a 1,000 or more accident-prone spectators proved a more hazardous and less conclusive test.

Britain struggle to save reputation

From Sydney Friskin, Lahore

Two matches down and three to go in Great Britain's position in the Champions Trophy tournament as they prepare to play the Soviet Union today in the British round-robin series here. Saturday's 2-0 defeat by Australia followed the setback on Friday against Spain, who won 2-1. Duthie, who was shaping well on Britain's left wing on Saturday, was taken ill and replaced by Mayer early in the second half.

Against Australia, Britain made only eight valid goal attempts against 14 by the opposition. They forced two short corners in reply to the three scored by the Australians, but the score was even in green warning cards, each side having received two. Richard Agg, the Australian coach, praised the work of McConnell and he was also struck by the inventive nature of Mayer's forward play.

Great Britain's hopes of finishing in the bronze medal position in the Esanda six nations' women's tournament in Perth were destroyed yesterday by South Korea, who outclassed them to win 4-0 (Cathy Harris writes).

Korea took advantage of a thoroughly inept display by Britain to score three goals in the first half, including two from their striker, Eun Jung Kang, aged 17. They exposed serious

Kirkham's challenge seen off

By Michael Stevenson

From the first scrum on Friday, it had seemed probable that Bradford Grammar School's power, class and discipline would prove irresistible in the international 15-a-side schools festival at Preston Grasshoppers — and so it proved.

All credit to Kirkham GS, whom Bradford beat 10-3 in the final yesterday. Their courage and dedication would be hard to better as they lost to a side that scored 17 tries in three days without conceding one.

Bradford's sustained half, Ravenscroft, converted his golden form making the first try for Stott and scoring the second, converted by Mitchell. In between Hutchings kicked a 50-yard penalty, the first points Bradford had conceded.

Mitchell and Webster, the No. 8 and scrum half, helped to fashion Bradford's second try. RESULTS: Kirkham GS 10, Bradford 3. D. Frost: Bradford 10, Kirkham 3.

Finishing touch by Brown

By George Ace

Ian Brown has kicked many valuable points for province and club but it is doubtful if he has kicked a more welcome three points than those scored by a dropped goal in extra time in the AIB Ulster Senior Cup quarter-final clash against Dungannon at Gibson Park on Saturday.

They were the only points kicked against a strong wind in the 29 scored and they eased Malone ahead for the first time in a match they rarely looked like winning in normal time. Behind 10 points at the interval to a Dungannon side that played with verve, Malone took the game into extra time with a penalty, converted by Wilkinson.

SCORES: Malone 17, Dungannon 10. Goals: Wilkinson 1, Brown 1. Penalties: Wilkinson 2, Brown 1. Free kicks: Wilkinson 1, Brown 1. RESULTS: Malone 17, Dungannon 10. Goals: Wilkinson 1, Brown 1. Penalties: Wilkinson 2, Brown 1. Free kicks: Wilkinson 1, Brown 1.

Welsh flair irresistible

Wales recovered from a first-minute Scotland score to win the world schools sevens championship final by 36 points to six at Roslyn Park yesterday (A. Special Correspondent writes).

Coaching change gives Hull heart

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Olympics candidates home by a whisker

By Jim Railton

The rivalry was so intense between the two Amateur Rowing Association (ARA) top eight teams in Saturday's final of the River race that, after 4½ miles, there was barely half a second between them. The ARA second crew, which is the one being groomed for the Seoul Olympics regatta, had the edge over the first, which contained Great Britain's two top fours.

The tide did not reach its expected force so the ARA squad's 1987 record remained intact. Cambridge University also will be pleased with the result as, during the week, Saturday's winning crew had only taken just over a length off them in a four-minute row.

London University, who have shown Oxford and Cambridge a

ATHLETICS

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Millar is offered chance to lead South African tour

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

"The cause is just, and the politicisation of sport is unavoidable," Lamine Ba stated. He had already made clear last week that the Supreme Council's attitude would be the same regarding the selection of Zola Budd by Britain for the Games in Seoul.

He estimates that a boycott could involve some 50 nations, including those outside Africa. The IOC has

He did not agree that, because rugby was a non-Olympic sport, national Olympic committees of rugby-playing countries had no jurisdiction over involvement in the tour. "There is a

"We consider this decision provocative, and we will mobilise all anti-apartheid movements around the world in concerted action," he said.

The decision of the International Rugby Football Board (IRFB) last Friday to lift any restrictions on touring sides to the Republic has left South Africa free to bring in a composite side for seven matches, including two internationals, in August to celebrate the centenary of Eastern Province and the golden jubilee of Northern Transvaal.

South Africa will be permitted to approach a maximum of five players from other member countries of the board, through their respective national unions, and it emerged over the weekend that the Rugby Football

At the moment Winterbottom, the Headingley flanker, is the only leading player from England who has expressed a wish to spend the summer in South Africa and it remains to be seen whether he falls foul of the new directive which forbids players moving from one hemisphere to another to appear without a 12-week gap. There is a saving clause in the directive, however, which provides for "special circumstances approved by both unions".

Giddy heights for Gilkes

Reading.....	4
Luton Town.....	1

In the first set Graf had a break point for a 4-1 lead. She conceded only one point in her first three service games. Evert broke back to make it 4-4 but scored only four points in the next four games.

Not after a quarter of an hour, anyway. By then Harford, with a familiar stooping header, had put the Littlewoods Cup finalists ahead and the afternoon seemed destined to be a convenient practice match before their appointment with Arsenal on the same turf next

Wembley fortune: Reading's four goalscorers, Gilkes, Tait, Beavon and Smillie, celebrate (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

Twice world champion, Eddie Lawson, came in third but

RESULTS: Semi-finals: N Foulds (Eng) bt T Griffiths (Wales), 5-4. Frame scores: 69-50, 58-50, 5-53, 51-52, 52-50, 5-53, 9-55, 85-50, 49-49, 73-22, 11-90, 58-5. S Davis (Eng) bt M Higgins (N Ire), 5-2. Frame scores (Davis first): 80-18, 52-59, 47-57, 51-50, 130-0, 55-50, 55-41, 67-57. Final: Davis leads Foulds 5-2 (best of 17 frames). Frame scores (Davis first): 90-0, 20-73, 74-18, 85-19, 24-61, 65-30, 73-34.

With few exceptions, the competitors, men and women, went through the motions three weeks after summoning up all their courage and concentration for Calgary.

But the merging of the two events, recommended on Saturday by Katarina Witt after adding a fourth world title to her second Olympic gold medal, was a far cry from the

jured knee and, with a ten place overall, gives Britain the right to send a second skater next year's world championships in Paris. But British skater Paul Furlong, anchored in last place among the 24 who qualify for the free skating, now, hardly seems to have the credentials.

RESULTS: Men: Final standings: 1, Brian Orser (CAN), 4.0; 2, A.B.J. Vetroneo (USA), 3.9; 3, Brian Pocklington (CAN), 3.8. Final standing: 1, K. Witt (GER), 24; 2, Katarina Witt (GDR), 26; 3, Britnie L. Irwin (CAN), 27; 4, Britnie L. J. Conway (2nd), 28.

her third round of 70 and did not drop a shot, while Neumann returned a 71 for a total of 215. Both had plenty of birdie chances but their putters failed to get as hot as the weather, leaving them a lot of work to do yesterday.



The 107 competitors concentrated on a course of 300 corners and a similar number of climbs and descents.

"That's made my day," Webster said. "It wasn't bad for a one-legged rider." Dave Smith, the amateur, responded to the cheers of spectators to move from third to second, 1min 13sec behind Webster, and displace Ian Fagan, the professional who led the winning team.

Date switched

Smith: at centre of row

Perfect foil

Ann Brannon won the women's De Beaumont foil International Cup, beating Linda

Lillee decision

Hobart (AP) — The playing future of the former Test cricketer, Dennis Lillee, will be known today when the result of an investigation into a complaint of his behavior is made public by the Australian Cricket Board.

Keith Arthurton, a left-hander from Nevis, enhanced his chances of an England tour this summer when he held the Board XI's innings together on Saturday with a solid century.

Imran provided the only menace in the Pakistani attack which lacked Abdul Qadir (bruised leg) and Hafiz Shahid (high strain). Another casualty was Saleem Yousuf.

Ijaz Faqih, the Pakistani off-spinner, arrived here to join the touring team yesterday. He replaces Tauseef Ahmed, who injured a shoulder.

Wicket, Tauseef Yousuf and Qadir to be
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-15, 3-33
WEST INDIES BOARD XI: First Inn
C B Lambert b Imran
D Williams b Imran
P V Simmons b Imran
K L Arthurton c Asim Malik
b Saleem Malik
R Seaman b Imran
T A Harper (lbw b Imran)
D J Giffen (c b Saleem Malik)
D Williams c Asim Malik
C G Butts c Asim Malik
A H Gray c Asim Malik b Saleem Malik
I R Bishop not out
Total
1-0, 5-01, 6-17, 7-20, 8-26, 9-33
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-50, 3-44, 4-51, 5-57, 6-71, 7-80, 8-84, 9-87
BOWLING: Imran 21-47-4, Hafiz 7-32-1
1. Anjum 13-22-20, Qasim 1-2-1
2. Shoaib 8-4-21, Mudasar 1-4-1
3. Asim Malik 10-4-14, 4-3-14
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There was, however, a surprise winner - Mikael Appelgren, the former World Cup holder whose injured shoulder, four years ago, seemed to have ended his top-level success. He beat the favourite, Jan-Ove Waldner, and then, in the final, the Soviet Union No. 1, Andrei Mazunov, 21-15, 21-14, 18-21, 21-12.

Flura Bulatova, of the Soviet Union, won the women's singles 15-21, 21-10, 16-21, 21-15, 12-21, against Otilia Badescu, of Romania.

Results, page 41